CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1918.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VIII NO. 232 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
CALLING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
1st October	"MANDALA" †	8,246
2nd "	"DELTA"	8,087
9th "	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,983
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
6th November early	"SYRIA"	6,683
13th "	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
20th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
27th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	8,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.

† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
25th Sept.	Lingra	Karachi via Kath. Ports
27th "	Barala	Karachi & P Gulf
29th "	Karagola	East and South Africa

Forms and Rates of Freight and passage P. & O. and B. I. sailing may be secured with,

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Comm	Tonnage	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nishima	5050	15th Sept	21st Sept.
Kenshin Maru	C. Hidashima	4221	17th Sept	23th Sept.
Taian Maru	Y. Kawashima	3138	7th Oct.	18th Oct.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	24th Sept.	2nd Oct.
Kenzo Maru	G. Ishikawa	25th Sept.	1st Oct.
Kedu Maru	R. Yano	9th Oct.	15th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co,
Mamum Street, Fort BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Orure Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
25-29, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,80,72,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs 1,00,000, interest is allowed by specia arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
W. E. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggre gate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of tw more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more on to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimun monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 13, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap plication.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR CHASED on the principal commercial cen tres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Dhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and in terest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of in terest which can be ascertained on applica tion.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as lo as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CRE DITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved secu rity.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£785, 943
Reserve Fund	£320,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,486

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 3 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual Terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
R. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,00 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascer tained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Har bin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Naga saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allow ed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 pro vided that the amount of half-yearly interes is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Luck now, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ad vertability, prompt payment, female live insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual income exceeds ..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet indivi dual requirements may be obtained on appli cation.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD, CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed ...Rs. 40,60,00
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance e sent on application to Head Office or an Branch or Chief Agency Office, in Indi.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
30, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS
of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from
THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
Post Box No. 403,
Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE
6-1, Clive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN Co.,
Managing Agents
Insure Under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier!
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vas,
Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY

Mr. Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO:
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
The Bombay Commercial Museum Building,
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,009.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to
RAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOTEL.
THE CHEAPEST
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should n fail to try the "Bombay" situated at Charni Ro healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE
Competent Chot and
Charni Ro

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. Dak Dunbar. P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolment for vacation classes to be continued throughout October vacation is proceeding, 80, Esplanade Road. 5098

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by large European firm, capable GENERAL CLERK with some knowledge of accounts. Apply Box No. 1150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5102

WANTED—A PLEADER, well-experienced in Hindi, for two hours at night. Apply stating terms and salary to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5099

WANTED.—One qualified TURNER Deolali. Pay according to qualification. Apply to the ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Marine Lines Bombay. 5088

WANTED—Home mercantile CORRESPONDENT CLERK, only experienced should apply with salary to Box No. 1157, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5124

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning & Pressing Factory. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 1161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5134

WANTED—English Mercantile CORRESPONDENT CLERK, morning one hour only experienced should apply with least salary to Box No. 1158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5125

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SALESMAN, having good influence in Bombay Market for sale of American Oil paints, varnishes, and Enamels which are really good products. Apply Box No. 1160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5133

▲ NY WORKMEN as well clerks and thos who are desirous to proceed oversea apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED.—A first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with knowledge of electricity for an up country Weaving Mills. Those having experience in erection work need apply stating terms. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5103

WANTED.—A smart and accurate TYPIST for a Mercantile firm. One with commercial experience and knowledge of office routine work preferred. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 1154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5117

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5071

WANTED A competent Head Day BOOK CLERK and a Head HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1143 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5072

WANTED for Textile Department, English Firm, YOUNG LADY to take charge of files, to keep certain statistical and other records. Previous experience an advantage but not essential, if intelligent and methodical. Reply in own handwriting to Box No. 1140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5062

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SURGEON (Female) for the Maternity Hospital at Burhanpur. She should be experienced in Maternity and Ward work. Free quarters and Private practice if not interfering with Hospital work allowed. Apply stating terms to Civil Surgeon Khandwa C. P. with testimonials. 4826

WANTED.

EUROPEAN couple require small or part of FLAT in any part of Bombay or suburbs. Box No. 1145, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5080

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES, on large and 3 small rooms anywhere in Fort. Rent and other particulars to be stated to Box No. 1160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5122

WANTED—A Cotton Spinning Mill, either in Bombay or anywhere in Bombay Presidency, consisting of 10,000 to 20,000 Spindles in good working order. Apply with full particulars and price required to Box No. 1159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5128

FLATS AND APARTMENTS WANTED.—By a young man of respectable position 2 rooms with kitchen or 3 rooms preferably vicinity Crawford Market, or Princess Street. Rent up to Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 1146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5084

WANTED.—New 150/200 Plain LOOMS; Reedspace 36 to 60 inches; with necessary preparatory machinery except engine and gearing. Forward delivery January to March shipment. Apply to Box No. 1152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5109

FOR SALE.

SALE.—OXFORD HOUSE at Mussoori 31 suites of rooms, halls, godowns, ..., with over 4 acres of land most ...ed on the Mall. Will now cost ... Going cheap for quick ...rishnaji, Esq., Apricots, 5111

...chinery of a Cummins ...aling Press with its ... good working order ...station. For par... The MANAGING ... Co., Ltd., 5136

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One portable STEAM-ENGINE, 10 H. P. in best condition, single cylinder. Apply to BOMANJI K. ARYA, 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. 5121

ON VIEW—Mrs. Leydon's valuable furniture, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa and easy chair, piano, Jost fan, etc., at Lamington Road near Bradbury Mills, Byculla. 5132

FOR SALE—Few NEW OVERLAND Model "4" and FORD TOURING CARS for immediate delivery with Petrol facilities at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 4851

FOR SALE—One tandem compound condensing high-pressure 14"; low pressure, 24' stroke 24". Rope ENGINE of six gaps of 2" fly wheel 10ft. diamature with second motion ... at Khamgaon. (2) LOOSE, 18 ginns ... with all their parts lying at Akola as for more particulars inquire with following ad dressy. RAMGOPAL DAUDAS RATHI Khamgaon. 4891

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A very few godowns and rooms for office in the Great Western Building in Apollo Street only. Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co. Rooms Nos. 1-2-3, on second floor. 4676

TO BE LET—BLOCKS and ROOMS for high class Hindus. Building is almost ready, blocks, rooms and godowns will be on rent at reasonable rates. Place: Odhavram Building, opposite Tardeo Alliance Mills For rent apply within from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. 4903

PUBLIC NOTICES

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE.

TO MILL-OWNERS, MANAGERS, MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

THE BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION, LTD., of Manchester, Huddersfield and Ellersmere Port, have pleasure in announcing the ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH in India with Head-Quarters at Grahams Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, and Depots at the principal centres of India.

The Management will be under experienced British hands and will comprise a technical expert for advice on all matters.

All inquiries will receive prompt and considerate attention.

Telegraphic address:—"BRITCORIND." Post Box No. 499. 4994

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be RE-OPENED from the 25th September, 1920, for all descriptions of traffic, except horses and carriages.

2. Retiring Rooms equipped with electric lights and bath rooms, etc., for week-end and other passengers are available at Matheran station at an inclusive charge Rs. 8-8 per day. The maximum ... of which passengers are allowed to make use of the Retiring ... Separate meals ... Rooms is 14 days. ... and other refreshments are ... available. Applications should be addressed to the Manager, Refreshment Rooms, Matheran station.

3. The tariff charges for separate meals are:—

Chota Hajri	Rs. 0-12-0
Breakfast	Rs. 2- 0-0
Luncheon	Rs. 2- 2-0
Afternoon Tea only	Rs. 0- 2-0
Dinner	Rs. 2- 8-0

4. Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral stations.

5. The following will be the train service

3 DOWN.

Neral	d.	10-10
Matheran	a.	12-30

5 DOWN.

Neral	d.	16-30
Matheran	a.	18-50

2 UP.

Matheran	d.	7-10
Neral	a.	9-30

4 UP.

Matheran	d.	13-10
Neral	a.	15-30

and from the 1st October, 1920, two additional trains will run to the following timings:—

1 DOWN.

Neral	d.	4-10
Matheran	a.	6-30

6 UP.

Matheran	d.	15-20
Neral	a.	17-45

W. ALEXANDER.
Acting General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 24th September, 1920. 5070

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 29th September to 2nd October 1920, both days inclusive. 5095

NOTICE.

A BRANCH of the INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE (established 1906) is OPENED in Mahratta High School Premises, on Sandhurst Road, opposite Gandharva Maha Vidhalaya, where classes in Book-Keeping and other Commercial subjects are solely conducted by the PRINCIPAL A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) Enrollment daily. 4870

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,

AS MODIFIED UPTO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the above said Act that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the Fourth day of November 1920, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Portion of Tulsi Pipe line Road from Carroll Road to Dadar Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, ... can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1920.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay. 5138

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,

AS MODIFIED UPTO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the above said Act that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the day of November, 1920, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, the public street known as Gamdevi Road from Dammer Lane to Laburnum Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1920.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay. 5139

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,

AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the above said Act that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the Fourth day of November 1920, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, the public street known as Parel Tank Road.

1. From junction of Reay and Kalachowky Roads for a distance of about 1650 ft. Northwards.

2. Parel Tank Road from its junction with Golanji Hill Road for a length of about 1380 ft. southwards.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1920.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay. 5140

NOTICE

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the Resolution passed at the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held this day a Dividend of Rs. 70 per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Stret, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th October next between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon of 1-30 p.m.) (Standard Time) to those Shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the Register of the Shareholders of the Company this day, on production of the Share-certificates.

By the order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
The Harvey and Sabapathy Limited. 5141

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED,

CARS are available for Bandra Feast, Nasik Pilgrimmage and Poona Races from Bombay and back.

Cars are supplied on weekly and monthly contracts at reasonable rates and reduced rate to Shareholders. For particulars apply to Messrs. SHAW & Co., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Limited, 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 4889, or Garage at Jetha Street, Lamington Road. 5142

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Salsette Development will sell the Sarkarkun's quarters and five blocks of karkuns' quarters together with the land on which these structures stand at Rai Murdhe (via Bhaynder, B. B. and C. I. Ry.) by public auction on 18th October 1920 at 3 p.m. on the ground. A plan of the land can be seen at the Salsette Development Officer's office, Pali Hill, Bandra, and also on the ground at the time of the sale. 5119

WANTED.

HEALTH OFFICER (Second-Class) for Shikarpur Municipality. Pay Rs. 250-15-400 per mensem. Must be L. M. and S. or N. B. B. C. Apply to Undersigned before 15th October, 1920, stating age, experience and full qualifications.

PRESIDENT,
Shikarpur Municipality. 5116

WANTED.

(1) An experienced SANSKRIT TEACHER for the Matric Classes of the Rajaram High School. A Graduate will be preferred. Salary from Rs. 60 to 70 according to qualifications.

(2) An experienced CLERK for the office of Rajaram College on Rs. 40 p.m.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY Rajaram College, Kolhapur. 5118

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Iron and Steel will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 7th day of October, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE.
Storekeeper. 5130

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

THE DIRECTORS have decided to make a further issue of 40,000 shares being the unissued balance of the authorised Capital, to existing shareholders in proportion of one share for every three held. The sum of £12-10-0 per share will be called up on the new shares which will be issued at a premium of £7-10-0 per share or £20 each payable £10 per share on application, which will probably require to be made by about the middle of November, and £10 per share on or before 15th December. A further notice will be issued at an early date giving full particulars of the issue.

Bombay, 27th September, 1920. 5127

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE B4599 of 6 shares and the distinctive Nos. of the shares 10415 to 10420 of Bombay Electric Tramway Co., Ltd., standing in my name have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are warned against purchasing or dealing with the above in any way but to give information about the same to the undersigned.

GANESH BALWANT KULKARNI.
Neral Distt., Colaba. 5135

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

(Incorporated in England.)

INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

FROM the 1st October, 1920, Intermediate Class passengers will not be booked at the City Booking Offices in Bombay and Poona by the Nos. 19 Down and 22 Up and 41 Down and 42 Up Poona Express trains.

Such passengers will be booked only at the Booking Offices at Victoria Terminus and Poona Stations respectively, and to and from Bombay and Poona only, and not to or from an Intermediate Station.

2. Intermediate class passengers by the Nos. 9 Down and 10 Up Madras Mail trains will also not be booked at the City Booking Offices in Bombay and Poona.

W. ALEXANDER.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th September, 1920. 5093

NOTICE.

1. A Bucket Excavator of Type 5 No. 335 of Messrs. Orenstein and Arthur Koppel's Make consisting of an endless chain elevator or Bucket ladder Excavator with fully suspended bucket chain working depth 5 m. driven by a 40 H.-P. Steam Engine for burning wood fuel, is available for sale.

2. The machine has worked for a time and is in working order and is open for inspection on the Dhanora Tank site about three miles away from Jarod Railway Station on Gaikwar's Dabhoi Samlaya line via: Dabhoi and Jarod.

3. The approximate weight of machine with its parts is 22 tons, and the theoretical output of 32,000 cft. per day of 10 uninterrupted working hours and an excavating depth of 16 ft. or less below rail level, gauge being 6'—6".

4. The intending purchasers are requested to submit their tenders on or before Wednesday the 15th December 1920.

5. Every tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 200 and should be properly sealed and addressed to the District Executive Engineer, Baroda, P. W. D. and superscribed "Tender for bucket excavator."

6. Specifications and conditions and further information can be had from the undersigned during office hours on working days.

7. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any or even the highest tender without showing any cause.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Baroda District. 5136

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the appointment of a number of Laboratory Assistants in Royal Institute of Science. The pay will be 50—5/2—75 and there will be no allowance.

Candidates should have some experience in metal and wood work.

Applications and copies of testimonials should be sent to the Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

CHAS. J. J. FOX,
Principal,
Royal Institute of Science.
Royal Institute of Science,
Bombay, 24th September, 1920. 5137

FOR SALE.

ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER, length 30ft. diameter 7ft., with two 3ft. furnaces. Present working pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch pressure for safety valve 105 lbs. per sq. inch. Weight of Boiler 18/20 tons. Price Rs. 10,000 F.O.B. or R. Bhanga Bazar, Sylhet. Apply Box No. 1144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5068

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Farth, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJI AYUB HAJI SHARIFF of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Suni-Mahomedan Inhabitant doing business as piece-goods Merchant in Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai MARIAMBAI, daughter of Haji Allarakhia Nathoo and widow of Haji Ayub Haji Shariff deceased, residing at Kambekar St., outside the Fort, of Bombay, the Executrix named in the will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Leters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd. W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of September, 1920.
Messrs. SHROFF & VACHHA,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 5131

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client LINGAYYA SAYANA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without referrence to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that land admeasuring 1096 square yards or thereabouts situate on and bearing plot Nos. 6 and 7 of the Boards Lalbag estate in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the proposed 80 feet Road, on the North by the plot No. 8 of the Board's Lalbag estate agreed to be leased to Fakir Mahomed Mahomed Hussein on the South-East by twenty feet Road, on the South by plot No. 5 agreed to be leased to Chagan Gulam Hussein and Monji Gulam Hussein and on the West by Supari Baug Road and forms a portion of the premises bearing new survey Nos. 2567 and 2569 and is assessed by the municipality under F Ward Nos. 544(2) and 544(3) and street No. 7 A and 7 B.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1920.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 5144

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES AND 23 CASKS ANELINE AND SULPHUR COLOURS.

On THURSDAY, the 30th September, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of concerned:—

15 cases Congo red each of 200 lbs.
5 casks Direct Black each of about 250 to 300 lbs.
4 casks Alizerine Orange.
1 cask Sulphur Yellow.
1 cask Sulphur Brown No. 1 about 350 lbs.
3 casks Sulphur Olive about 300 to 400 lbs.
3 casks Green Kristles about 250 lbs.
3 casks Sulphur Brown No. 2 about 250 to 300 lbs.
1 cask Sulphur dip Black about 250 lbs.
5 casks Sulphur Black about 250 to 300 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBBIES, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors for the owner, Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room No. 41, Esplanade Road, Fort (next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors), the following jewellery:—

4 Diamond Bangles.
1 pair Diamond Bracelets.
1 pair Diamond and Emerald Necklace.
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Diamond Necklace.
2 Diamond and Cutside Rings.
1 pair Diamond and Emerald Bracelets.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ear-rings (one pair).
2 English Diamond and Emerald Rings.
2 Pearl Colurs.
4 Diamond Rings.
2 Diamond and Rubby Rose Rings.
2 Diamond and Emerald Rose Rings.
2 Diamond Marquise.
2 Diamond Rubby and Emerald Marquise.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ring, Rose patent.
1 set of Pearl Raiful.
2 Diamond Collar Buttons.
1 set of Diamond Buttons.
1 Diamond Nose Ring.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ear-ring.
1 pair of Diamond and Rubby Ear-rings.
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Pearl and Diamond Nath.
4 Pearl Bangles.
4 Pearl and Rubby Bangles.
2 Pearl and Rubby Necklaces.
2 pair Pearl and Rubby Bracelets.
2 Diamond Rings.
1 Gold Necklace.
1 Gold 18 H. T. Watch (Hunting).
1 Gold Wrist Watch with Chain, 14 k. j.
1 Platinum Chain for Watch.

Catalogues are ready and goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase money shall have to be paid within three days from the sale day.

AUCTION SALE OF GLADSTONE BAGS, SUIT CASES, READY-MADE SHIRTS, SOFT COLLARS FELT HATS, TIES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, AND SUITINGS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS, TAILORS AND MERCHANTS. On FRIDAY, 1st October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at No. 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors), Fort, Bombay, by the order of the parties concerned, a new consignment just arrived per s. s. "Colaba", a large quantity of superior piece-goods, Bahai trunks, Gladstone bags, Suit cases, Kit bags, Collar boxes, Ready-made Shirts, Pyjama suits, Soft Collars, Handkerchiefs, Felt Hats, Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Real Holland Cloth for Suiting, white mercerised cloth for shirting, etc., etc.

The goods are on view at the Auction Rooms. The goods will be sold in lots suitable to purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By the order of the Officer-in-Charge Ordinence Department, Messrs. RICHARD AND READMONEY will sell by public auction at the Ordinence Department, behind the Town Hall, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 5th October, 1920, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Enamelware Tins Dubbing, Brass Scrap, Felt Scrap, Iron Scrap, Lead Old, Leather Scrap, Tin Scrap, Cruvas Scrap, Aluminum old, Brass old, Buckets of sorts, Candles unserviceable, Copper old, Cordage old, Earthenware, Enamelledware, Iron cast scrap, Iron tinned old, Iron wrought scrap, Leather old, Stell scrap, zinc old.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RICHARD & READYMONEY
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th September, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE FANCY PRINTED CREPE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Ebrahim Abdula and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. K. Gheewala, owner of the Hardware and Sundries Importing Agency Bombay, and Messrs. Arthur and Co. of Glasgow:—

E A Co. H 3—1 case 50 pieces Fancy Printed Crape 26in. total 2068½ yards, quality No. 67.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms, in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, ice chest, rich glass, porcelain-plated-ware, table cutlery, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, teapoys, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harrichand's large size safes, D. C. current electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown pre... Bohemian glass electric gas chandeliers, bedroom chest of drawers, lady's writing tables, crockery, glassware, rich plate-ware, French sate, copper and aluminium utensils, full plate 10 by 8 Thornton Pickard Ruby camera with Dallmeyer's lense stand, etc. in case, etc., etc.

The property of W. Hagerton, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th September, 1920.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Panini Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Collection. http://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/ with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 821.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Badrani bin Abdulla Yabia (since deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th October, 1920, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the deed of mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 6th day of July, 1918, and 24th day of March, 1919, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgage of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Sandhurst Road (East) being land leased by the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust within the Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty nine square yards or thereabouts bearing plot No. 87, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and bearing New Survey No. 3097, with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2417 (1), Street No. 363 to 573 and 533A, and bounded on or towards the East by plots Nos. 44 and 45 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Dorabji Dosabhoy Bhiwandiwala, on or towards the West by Memonwada Road, on or towards the North partly by the property in the occupation of Sitaram Keshav Bole, and others Trustees and managers of the Maruti Temple at Old Nagpada and partly by plots Nos. 44 and 45 and on or towards the South partly by the property in the tenure or occupation of Jusab Habib Mistry and partly by property in the tenure and occupation of Abdulla Husein and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co. Solicitors, at their Office at 12-16 Oak Lane Fort, Bombay, to the undersigned.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY OF PEARLS AS WELL AS GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Under the instructions from Dr. Mahdhavrao Govind Khare and Mr. Balwant Ramkrishna Manniker Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction the Jewellery belonging to the estate of late Dr. Govind Balaji Kher on TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

The precious and very valuable jewelleries of Pearls and gold and silver ornaments.

N.B.—The property will be on view a day before the sale day.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from Bai Rabiabai widow of Haji Ali Mahomed Saleh Mahomed Sulleman Haji Ali Mahomed and Haji Ahmed Haji Sulleman the Administratrix and the Administrators of the estate of Haji Ali Mahomed Saleh Mahomed, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant given in the exercise of the authority to sell the same by Public Auction granted to them by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 7th day of September, 1920, the undersigned will sell by public auction the following property on the premises on the 13th day of October, 1920, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,237 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 48, New No. 11932, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-3/1909 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 3525 and 3527 Street Nos. 988 and 990 and bounded on or towards the North by the land of Rahim Sorji, on or towards the South by Toolsiwater pipe and on or towards the East and West by the land of Mr. Kashinath Vithoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

Under instructions from the transferees of the mortgagees under mortgage dated the 1st February, 1917, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirapee of Bombay, Mogul Mahomedan inhabitant, carrying on business at No. 15 Elphinstone Circle, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers will on THURSDAY the 14th day of October, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises at Elphinstone Circle the following property.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern Side of Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 532,058 square yards or thereabouts and formerly bearing Collector's New Survey No. 9323 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road leading from Bazar Gate Street to the Custom House, on or towards the West by the property of the Aliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., on or towards the North by the property of Sir Albert Abdulla David Sassoon and Meyer Elias Sassoon and on or towards the South by the public road passing round the Elphinstone Circle and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1351 Street No. 15 Elphinstone Circle and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 28th September, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd October, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at (Howard and Bullopgh Mill), in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha, Mills, Chinchpokli, by order of the Assistant Controller, Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very great lot of Government Clothing consisting of Blankets and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewri, a large lot of miscellaneous goods, consisting of armed car steel doors, carpenter, blacksmith and tinsmith tools, lathe tools, bolts and nuts, spanners, files, saddles, cloth belts, a lot of 728 mosquitto curtains, dealwood furniture, utensils and other surplus stores.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SALE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE FIRM OF THE BOSCH MAGNETO AND DYNAMO WORK AT NEW HANUMAN TERRACE, LAMINGTON ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of N. H. Moose, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2333 of 1920 of the High Court of Bombay Jamnadas Parabhoodas vs. Shrimvas Rao Pedamnour and others sell by Public Auction on Monday the 4th October 1920, at 2-30 p.m. at the New Hanuman Terrace, Lamington Road the stock-in-trade of the Bosch Magneto and Dynemo Works consisting of.

One B. S. A. Motor Cycle No. A. D. 118. One Motor Car No. 2033; One Royal Benson Bicycle, second hand tubes and tyres tools implements, and accessories writing tables, chairs, show cases, glass door cupboards, Oliver typewriter, work tables etc.

Goods will be on view threee days before the sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 1st October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

On account of the concerned:—

1 "Rudge Multi" Motor Cycle with side car, 4¾ B.H.P., recently overhauled in good condition.

1 Motor Cycle, A.J.S., Solo Mount, 2¾ B.H.P. Cyles can be seen at the Auctioneer's Sale Rooms.

On account of the concerned:—

1 "Premier" Motor Cycle car four wheels, 7 cylinder air casting engine, complete with accessories. Car can be seen between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Veterinary and Pharmacy and Surgical Hall, Girgaum Back Road, opposite Imperial Cinema.

On account of the concerned:—

C and J 5985 Bombay—3 cases Lysol, 3, 7 and 16 oz. bottles.

Miscellaneous:—Baby's craddles, perambulator, child's iron cots, miltary tents, saddles, table fan, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th September, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

The great success of the popular picture bill

A comedy drama in 5 parts

"JOY."

An impulsive lad, disowned by his father upon his marriage to a chorus girl, leaves her in a fit of despondency. A little girl called "Joy" is born to them, who in after years brings about a reconciliation between the father and son and also brings her father and mother into a happy union.

Also a fine comic

"His Waiting Career."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4,
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

TO-NIGHT

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present

THE THIRD INSTALMENT

OF

"Lightning Bryce"

the greatest of all serials with a remarkable, powerful cast—featuring the muscular Boxer and Rider **JACK HOXIE** and the volatile, winsome **ANN LITTLE.**

A screaming Comedy in the Programme.

European, Parsi, Hindu, Mahomedan families are given an emphatic assurance that after the Globe Cinema has come under the control and management of Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, this beautiful Picture Palace is now the pleasure-resort of the elite of Bombay Society. Every possible care is bestowed to ensure comfort and decency of Indian Ladies.

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

A Drama of High Society, of Men, Money and Morals.

FRANK KEENAN

in

"DOLLAR for DOLLAR."

Shown for the first time in India.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MARY PICKFORD

Sweet, Snappy, Beautiful, Mud-faced Loving, Furious-tempered, Big-hearted considerate, thoughtless, lavishly gowned slatternly attired, romantic, cynical honourable, a safe cracker, dignified, a shimmy dancer and crackshooter, wholesome alley denizen—that's

"THE HOODLUM"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

PATHE PRESENTS

A SPECIAL MILLION DOLLAR TWO-REEL COMEDY

"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"

Featuring That Inimitable Comedian

HAROLD LLOYD

Thousands saw this picture on Saturday, Sunday and Monday and laughed as they never laughed before.

EPISODES FOURTH and FIFTH

OF

VITAGRAPH'S WONDER SERIAL

"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

FEATURING WILLIAM DUNCAN'

TO-NIGHT

MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS.
presents

"The Flame of the Yukon"

(6 Reels—6000 feet.)

Starring the Queen of the Dancing Halls

The Sweetest Charmer of the Screen

DOROTHY DALTON

as the

Carmen of Alaska!

A FILM BEAUTIFUL!

ALASKAN DOG TEAMS SEEN IN YUKON PLAY

Malamutes and wolves figure largely in the Triangle drama. "The Flame of the Yukon," by Monte M. Katterjohn, in which Dorothy Dalton is starred. The story is laid in an Alaskan town in the days of the gold rush in 98. Dog teams, of course, furnished the sole means oftransportation in those days. In the picturesque street erected for this picture are seen the "huskies" arriving from the gold fields dragging the heavy sledges,

The dogs and sledges used in this play were all from Alaska, Without their aid it would have been imposible to film the picture with any degree of veracity. Director Charles Miller grew accustomed to the moods of these fourf ooted actors, some half wolf and half dog, with the result that the camera has caught them unawares in their most characteristic poses.

A Picture that will appeal to ALL.

The Drama is so intensely realistic in its exposition of the strong and week sides of Humanity that YOU will love it!

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. MATINEE ON THURSDAY AT 5-30 P.M.

THE H. B. WARING COMPANY

LAST SIX NIGHTS

TO-DAY TUESDAY 28th AT 9-30 P.M.

A Comedy for Husband's and Wives

"Mr. PIM PASSES BY"

Co medy that has broken all records at five London Theatres and still running.

PLANS at ROSE & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTIONS at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

Ruth Roland

in

THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"

Episode Nine—THE CELLAR GANGSTERS
Episode Ten—THE FORGED CHECK

PATHE GAZETTE

The latest news of the World

SLIMKINS AND BRAWINE

COMIC CARTOON AND A POLLARD COMIC

POPULAR PRICES

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily, Matinees on Saturdays and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

LISTEN!

Those who have seen the First instalment of the incomparable Serial

THE GREAT GAMBLE

have unanimously agreed that this is a really mighty serial tinged with pathos bright with flashes of Comedy bea utifully told and splendidly directed featuring

CHARLES HUTCHISON

Who is known all the world over as

THE KING OF THRILLS.

Have you missed the first instalment? You can even begin it to-day and still you will follow it easily.

See the second instalment episode 4-5-6 together with a sparkling Comedy at

Cinema Majestic.

either at 5-15, 7, 8-45, or 10-30.

PRIZE MATINEE SATURDAY 3-30 and 5-15.

On Saturdays and Sundays and Bank Holidays only.

REMEMBER OUR

GALA WEEK

SATURDAY 2nd

OCTOBER 2nd

IT IS AT

WEST-END.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusufally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co. Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

610-20—Moti and Devi, Vadilal Sarabhai a firm v Fakirshaw Pestonji Anklesharia, Daph F and D.

3375-19—Daph F and D, Rajeshri Vishnoo Bhasker a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST ON COMMR'S REPORT.

1112-18 Bhai K and G, Manilal Goculbhai a firm v Bhailal Waghji a firm, N C Dalal.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

3598-19—N C Dalal, Surajmal Keshrimal a firm v Bhayaji Khushalchand a firm, Ard H D and Co, Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

2638-19—Mehta L and Co, D Chhotalal and Co a firm v Dharamsi Meghji a firm, Tyabji D and Co, Part heard 20-7-20.

1025-19—Madhowji K and Ch. Babu Brij Bihari Murlidhar a firm v D Satyanarayen and Co a firm, Mehta L and Co, Part heard 6-8-20.

LONG CAUSE.

1287-19—Jehangir M and S, Dagdooba Rangooba Ghaty v Kaporchand Pratap and ors, Matubhai J and M, Part heard 9-9-20.

SHORT CAUSES

1358-20—Craigie B and C, Luis Dreyfus and Co a firm v Herji Shivji a firm, Mans H M and Co.

1576-20—Dharamsi and Co, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Shankar Pandurang Chowdhari and ors.

1762-20—Wadia G and Co, Thakersidas Shivrajmal a firm v Rahimtulla Alibhai Khushal, M B Chothia.

2034-20—Wadia G and Co, Joseph Reymud v J Reuben, Daphtary F and D.

2059-20—N C Dalal, Joharmal Sarupchand a firm v Sakrabhai Motilal, Motichand and D.

1936-20—Dubash and Co, Merwan Khudabux Irani v Narsidas Gangji Popat, In person.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1465-19—Bhai K and G, Desai Venichand Kuppal and ors v Lukhmichand Maganchand, Edgelow G W and Co, As per J O 3-9-20.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1995-18—Khandvalla and Co, Narrotamdas Ranchoddas a firm v Nandlal Bellvallabhdas a firm.

259-19—Mulla and M, Pirosha Sorabji Gazdar v Jugshibhai Visram and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1614-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhotalal Shamaldas a firm v Bejnath Ramchandra, Little and Co.

1644-20—Madhowji K and Ch, J Burjorji and Co a firm v Noormahomed Hussain and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1217-19—Jamsedji R and D, Kishandas Dwarkadas and Co a firm v Vithaldas Bhugwandas and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

571-19—Jamsedji R and D, Sha Chaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, M B Chothia.

1377-19—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Kallianji v C K Gandy a firm, Mehta L and Co.

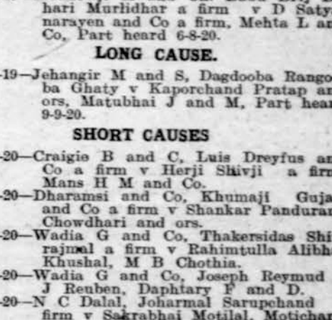
631-20—Patell and Er, Mahomedally Admani v Memon Abubakar Moosa, Merwanji K and Co.

1421-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co.

1753-19—Daphtary F and D, Ranchhoddas Motibhai v Sookhlal Mowji a firm, Purnanand and Cl.

1180-19—Sham M and H, Parbhudas Surchand v Haji Karim Noormahomed a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

1216-19—Jam R and D, Sha Premchand Chaganlal a firm v C Nagardas Manilal a firm, Mulla and Mulla.



A Cycle to be proud of.

To the cyclist who demands a machine of the highest quality, the possession of a genuine B.S.A. Bicycle is a continual source of pride. For excellence of design, material and workmanship, B.S.A. Bicycles are famous the world over, even the smallest detail bears the stamp of B.S.A. care and thoroughness. Insist on seeing the Three Guns trade mark on the bicycle you select. It is a guarantee of long reliable service.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Bombay

CULTURED TAILOR
FOR GUITOMERS OF CULTURED
Araujo Ferr
Princess St

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 24th

Months	To-day's price.
Sept.	....
Oct.	16.87
Nov.	16.47
Dec.	16.32
Jan.	17.98
Feb.	....
March	17.65
April	....
May	17.05
June	17.01
July	16.88
Aug.	....

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

Liverpool Sept. 24th 1920.

Yesterday's Closing price December 18.52

London, 23rd-Sept. 1920

Linseed Calcutta £41/15 Sept. Oct. Sellers Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 25th.

Futures at New York Oct.	..	..	25.65
" " " Jan.	..	..	22.75
" " " Mar.	..	..	22.30

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 27.

Owing to disagreement between merchants and brokers on one side and Clearing House on the other side, market for new crop has not yet opened; but is expected to open next week after some arrangement arrived at.

Ready market on Saturday was very quiet with little off-take.

Colaba market is closed to-day on account of Hindu holiday.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th Sept. 1920.

Cotton	2,455	Bales.
Wheat	12,637	Cwts.
Linseed	13,701	"
Rape, etc.	1,416	"
Gingellyseed	546	"
Poppyseed	928	"
Groundnuts	Nil	"
Castorseed	2,363	"
Rice	43,790	"
Myrabollams	275	"
Cottonseed	6,615	"
Mowrasseed	768	"
Gram	1,996	"
Juwar	538	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	419	"
Bajree	6,014	"
Coal	2,413	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/10 ¼
Bank Demand	1/10 5/16
Acceptance 3m/t	1/11 0
Fcr. Demand	450
American Dollars	319
Hongkong "	236
Shanghai	335
Japan	161
Singap	126

Market steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Sept. 27th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Davia	No. 10	1 0 0
Sa urji	No. 10½	0 15 9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 0
Caparli	No. 6½	0 12 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 5 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 5 0
Do.	No. 2/42	

METAL.

Fixed rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations

Sept. 27th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	89 0 0
Do.	1	89 0 0
Do.	1½	89 0 0
Do.	1½	89 0 0
Do.	1½	89 0 0
Do.	2	89 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Sept. 27th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	81 0 0
Do.	1	83 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	2	85 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		28 0 0
Panch seka joint		53 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		39 0 0
Brass-Barrs		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Sept. 27th 1920. 6 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	59 0 0	8 11 0
" " Cawnpore 70-88	59 0 0	8 8 0
" Karachi Bangla	57 0 0	8 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 8 0	14 4 0
" " Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 8 0	15 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	19 0 0	18 12 0
" Thin	17 4 0	18 0 0
Seelseed, White 85-15	87 0 0	18 12 0
" Gajar 75-25	87 0 0	18 0 0
" Gajar 50-5	79 0 0	16 8 0
" Black	79 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White	16 8 0	17 8 0
Groundnuts	86 0 0	17 8 0
Mowrasseed	7 15 0	8 3 0
Barley	47 0 0	
Castorseed	56 0 0	22 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	9 5 3	
Wheat Sept.	8 13 0	
Linseed May	18 0 0	
Linseed Sept.	19 11 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Sept. 27.

24/3.
108/12.
EXCHANGE.
1/8.
3/16.

3 M/st D A, 1/11 1/8.
D D on Paris, Francs 457.
3 M/st D A, Francs 498
T T on Japan, Rs. 160.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 152.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.48.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 51.35.
London Silver Spot D, 59¾.
London Silver Forward D, 59¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 80.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 73.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 58.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 66.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91¼ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was fairly steady chiefly on account of bears covering sales, for October settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2725, Alliance Cotton 460, Bombay Cotton 1200, Bombay Dyeing 3270, Bradbury 875, Century 1065 xd, Central India 5305, Colaba Land 2900, Crescent 680, Currimbhoy 1290, David 1732/8, Fazulbhoy 1865, Finlay 1265, Indian Bleaching 235, Indore-Malwa 600, Kasturchand 2040. Kohinoor 3765, New Great 930, New City 870 xd, Pearls 1230, Pabani 615, Phoenix 1060, Shapurji 422/8, Simplex 877/8 xrt, Swan 1260, Swadeshi 5090, Tata Mill 2280.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 905, Bombay-Burma 720, Bombay-Burma N I 240 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 19/12, Bombay Tramway 857/8, Bombay Steam 475. Bundi Cement 42/8, Indian Cement 405, Katni ord 245, Katni def 1250, Shivrajpur 38, New India Insurance 8 pr, Tata ord 140 xd, Tata def 820 xd, Tata Hydro 1005, Tata Oil 260, Scindia Steam 0/12 pr, Tata Bank 31/8.

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 25.

Four parcels of copra arrived at the Grandpass this morning the highest price paid was Rs. 114 and cents. 25 per candy.

THE DYER FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you be good enough to spare me a few lines in your valuable paper, I read with disgust that a so-called "Loyal Parsi" has contributed £100 to so called Dyer fund, We Indians in South Africa will be very much pleased to see such a great man as the so-called "Loyal Parsi" in our midst, and he must thank his lucky star if he reaches India in his return trip.

Dear Mr. Editor such men as these "Loyal Parsis" are nothing but traitors to our Motherland, since seeing that this so-called Dyer has adtually lynched our poor brethrens and made them to crawl in the streets of Amritsar for assaulting a white woman. A man of that type is a disgrace to civilization not only in the eyes of the Indian but in the eyes of the Europeans as well and this so-called "loyal Parsi" has not taken this into consideration before contributing but simply gave the amount without thinking twice.

Take this as a warning my fellow-country men. Do not under any circumstances contribute a penny towards this disgraceful fund, if you do you are helping to bring miseries to India. Wake up ye leaders of India, fight for our right, do no grieve that our great leader Mahatma Tilak has been taken away from us, but he will guide us to the right path from heaven.

Thanking you again Mr. Editor for the space you have alloted me.—I am yours, etc.

"A LOYAL S. A. INDIAN."

Durban, Natal, Aug. 29.

THE EXCHANGE POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Prophulla Chandra Basu, criticises the policy of the Government in respect of the Gold Standard Reserve. He winds up by asking "One is tempted to doubt whether this question of exchange has been properly understood" (I presume he means understood by the Government.) Mr. Basu is a great defender of the Government's present disasterous policy and should be presumed to know what it is. Does he himself understand what it is? Has he carefully read the Finance Member's defence speech in the Council on the 31st August? It was a wonderful speech full of fallacies and half-truths put forward to defend a very bad case. In this speech there is something that has a most important bearing on the question of the Gold Standard Reserve. Mr. Hailey in defending the Currency Committee from what he characterised as the base and unjustifiable charge of having the interests of London more at heart than those of India has assured us that this Committee wanted to give India a gold currency and that the cardinal principle of the committee's recommendation turned on the free movement of gold to and from India. If this is the case why should there be any Gold Standard Reserve at all. This Reserve is part and parcel of the Gold Exchange Standard that has proved such a colossal fraud. We must all protest against any attempts at the perpetuation of this fraud.

We must insist on the Gold Currency that this Currency Committee claim to give us and on the movement of gold to and from the country in adjustment of trade balances. The Committee has laid down that there are to be Councils to finance trade. Let us insist that that there be no Reverse Councils either. Let all artificial interference with Currency matters cease. Then this Gold Standard Reserve will become unnecessary.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

September, 25.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA. Sept. 26.

The depression has moved North-west from the Andaman sea into the Bay, and is slowly developing. The monsoon has accordingly extended into North Burma and has also been more active in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma, the Bombay Deccan the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, south Rajputana, Gujarat, Berar, south Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not alredy shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair two inches; Tavoy three; Rangoon two; Bassein one and a half; Toungoo one; Gulbarga Mysore, Salem a half; Cuddalore two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 27th SEPT. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	35	89 0
Do (24th)	96.0	—0.01	0	—	62	80.1
Jask	98 8	—0.08	0	—	62	80.1
Muskat	105·8	—0.17	0	—	36	82.6
Do. (24th)	91.4	—0.17	0	—	46	78.0
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100·5	—2.52	2.80		58	78.8
Rawalpindi	103 4	—9.14	10 46		68	67.0
Lahore	99.8	—7.31	7.32		78	78.5
Hissar	98.4	—5.53	4.48		47	79.0
Ambala	101.6	—10.91	12 32		54	71.2
Delhi	109.2	—1.69	20.90		46	79 9
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	101.6	—1.83	20.91		40	78.4
Mainpuri	99 0	—2.12	20.11		64	75.1
Jhansi	99.4	—12.98	19.00		43	74.2
Cawnpore	102 5	—10.91	20.06		76	76.9
Allahabad	95.6	+0.15	33.01		71	77.7
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	94.4	—0.72	1.46		62	79.8
Karachi	102.8	—5.34	0.58		87	77.8
Mhow	102.6	+2.69	20.46		55	77.4
Jaipur	93.2	+7.44	33.43		40	79 6
Kotah	98.1	—3.02	21.15		58	78.8
Mount Abu	86.6	—22.07	33.38		55	67.6
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101.2	—2.96	10.40		86	75.8
Dwarka	86.2	—2.48	10.06		81	80.7
Veraval	85.1	+2.10	19 35		91	77.3
Rajkot	99.1	—5.68	19 19		75	77.0
Bhavnagar Para	93.6	—0.89	20.44		77	76.6
Surat	89.8	—11.58	26.95		67	75.8
Ahmedabad	100.6	—8.97	19.16		67	75.8
Deesa	103.8	—8.75	18.69		65	74.7
Neemuch	98.7	+1.52	27.58		72	72.8
Indore	93.1	+4.99	34.00		77	71.1
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	93.1	+18.08	30.74		68	74.1
Saugor	95.4	—5.61	34.40		64	71.8
Hoshangabad	93.6	—11.92	31.72		80	71.8
Khandwa	95.6	—3.18	32.81		69	73 1
Akola	96 6	—15.02	10.47		68	74.3
Amraoti	96.0	—14.40	18.84		67	73.2
Nagpur	96.1	—15.11	7.19		64	76.6
Chanda	94.8	—17.51	28.32		71	76.0
Raipur	92.9	—9.50	38.93		76	76.0
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	—27.75	39.32		88	78.0
Ratnagiri	84.7	—37 50	55.86		79	74.1
Marmugoa	84.6	—32.43	70.07		92	74.6
Karwar	85.5	—32.43	75.82		92	76.2
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.7	—9.00	9.09	0.80	81	72.3
Ahmednagar	87.7	—8.64	8.42	0.51	83	67 4
Poona	87.8	—1.46	18 19	0.02	86	68.1
Sholapur	91.2	—10.98	9.90	..	75	72.1
Bijapur	86.5	—1.90	11.78	..	84	66.2
Belgaum	80.3	—6.18	32 48	..	92	64.7
Aurangabad	92.2	—15.69	7.36	1.17	73	72.9
Nizamabad (Izds).	94.0	—11.82	23.57	..	67	72.3
Hyderabad	92.1	—8.75	15.08	..	72	75.1
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	85.3	+0 47	107 89	0.43	87	75.1
Calicut	84.2	+16 24	108 73	..	86	75.5
Cochin	86.4	+ 2.87	84.82	..	82	75.9
Colombo	85.5	+1.71	31.99	..	83	78.5
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.8	—6.99	15.65	0.75	89	75.8
Bellary	91.1	—0.29	9.44	..	73	70.2
Cuddapha	94.0	—2.96	14.89	..	59	79.4
Madras	95.0	—9.43	5.86	..	76	78.4
Bangalore	89.9	—1.81	16.50	0.53	85	67.6
Coimbatore	89.0	—0.94	4.49	0.30	78	71.1
Trichinopoly	90 3	—0.36	9.76	..	78	75.0
Negapatam	89.9	—0.57	9.2	..	74	78 3

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.740 inches
Temperature of Air	83 1 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	19 2 "
Dew Point	77.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	6.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.0 "
minimum do.	79.2 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,E,ESE
Movement of Wind	104 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	4.05 "
Do. do. year	40.71 "
Additions ifall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	Sept.	h. m	ft. in	Sept.	m. m	ft. in
Mon.	27	m 10 38	13 6	27	m 4 22	3 2
		11 1a	13 9		4 40a	2 3
Tues.	28	m 11 8	27 9	28	m 4 58	16 4
		11 38a	28 4		5 19a	15 8
Wed.	29	m 11 43	27 11	29	m 5 34	16 10
					5 54a	15 1
Thu.	30	m 0 13	24 9	30	m 6 12	17 1
	Oct.	0 20a	27 11	Oct.	6 30a	14 1
Fri.	1	m 1 0	28 9	1	m 6 53	17 6
		1 0a	27 7		7 8a	14 11
Sat.	2	m 1 44	28 6	2	m 7 38	18 3
		1 43a	27 1		7 43a	15 0
Sun.	3	m 2 39	27 11	3	m 8 28	19 0
		2 29a	26 5		8 33a	19 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th September, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.— Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the south Punjab. Night temperature is in excess at Hissar and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in Rajputan; Bikaner reports a maximum of 105 degrees. F.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Deesa. Day temperature is above normal except at coast stations, Deesa recording a maximum of 104 degrees F. Night temperature is above the average in north Gujarat, Central India West and at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Day temperature is above the average throughout; night temperature is in excess at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.42" of rain, Poona 0.68" Aurangabad 0.33" and Belgaum 0.24". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad. Night temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan south Malabar and on the Coromandal Coast. Cochin reports 2.85" and Bellary 2.79." Day temperature remains high to the north of latitude 20 degrees N. and in Hyderabad and on the east Madras coast.

Forecast.—Local falls are likely to continue in the Peninsula

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th September 1920.

The depression has moved north-west from the Andaman Sea into the Bay and is slowly developing. The monsoon has accordingly extended into north Burma and is also more active in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma, the Bombay Deccan the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, south Rajputana, Gujarat, Berar, south Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not alredy shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair two inches; Tavoy three; Rangoon two; Bassein one and a half; Toungoo one; Gulbarga Mysore, Salem a half; Cuddalore two.

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL STATION SCHEME.

WHERE IS THE PROMISED PRESS NOTE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In common with thousands of readers of your influential journal, I read with considerable interest the two letters published in the issues of your paper, dated 26th August and 24th September respectively, over the signature of Mr. Manecksji Kavasji Patel, in connection with the Grant Road Terminal Station Scheme, as in my humble opinion, they are the most valuable contributions yet made on the subject by any of your correspondents. It is a pleasure to see Mr. M. K. Patel coming out of his retirement and once again taking an active interest in public questions. In his own simple yet forcible styles he has exposed the fallacy of the plea that was put forward by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to justify his scheme. Mr. Patel's words are worth reproducing. He says:—

"The greatest good of the greatest number is a convenient British plea for many of their high-handed and despotic actions. This plea is as ludicrous as it is hollow. If it means anything at all it means that a few should suffer for the good of the many; but if the good of the many could be secured without any hardships being entailed upon a few, why should even a few be made to suffer? This is a question which his Excellency would find it very hard to answer. The Government should remember that it is not by indulging in such plausibilities that the popular feelings of dread and indignation can be allayed."

Will his Excellency be pleased to take up Mr. Patel's challenge and convince the public that the alternative Scheme put forward by the Parsee Deputation is not so good as his own? It is a very sad commentary on the way in which the public are dealt with by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, who is said to be very sympathetic, that although more than a month has passed away since he had promised to issue a press communique, which it was alleged would satisfy all the reasonable aspirations of the public, the promised communique has not seen the light of day.—Yous, etc.

B. K. JOSHI.

Sept. 25.

SUB-ORDINATE GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

W. KHANDESH STAFF FIND REVISION INADEQUATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Sept. 27.

The following telegram was sent to-day to His Excellency the Governor:—

"West Khandesh Subordinate Staff all departments assembled yesterday. Find the revision scheme inadequate. Earnestly request immediate relief by advances three months present pay and allowances."—President, Subordinate Government Servants, Dhulia.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATION OF CITIZENS.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law has addressed the following letter to the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola.

Member, Executive Council to the Government of Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I crave leave to make some suggestions as regards provisions in section 19 in Bill IV of 1920 (bill to provide for the extension of primary education in the city of Bombay.)

Under the original section viz. section 39 of the principal Act (Act III of 1888) the School Committee consists of 12 members.

By section 19 of the Bill IV of 1920 the Council proposes to have the School Committee of 16 members; 12 to be elected by the Corporation out of their own members and 4 to be elected by them out of the public.

My suggestion is that the 16 seats should be distributed as under:—

(a) 8 members to be elected by the corporation out of their own body.

2 to be nominated by the Government.

2 to be elected by the managers, trustees or Headmasters of private schools.

2 to be elected by the Headmasters and Headmistresses and inspectors of Municipal and other Schools.

2 should be co-opted by the aforesaid 14 members out of the General Public of the city.

(b) In these 16 members there shall be not less than two nor more than four lady members.

My reasons in short for these suggestions are as follows:—

As the corporation pay the expenses of and are primarily responsible for the education they should have sufficiently large representation thereon; eight out of 16 is that number, especially because we have to take into consideration other facts besides the payment of the costs for the efficient working of the Committee.

It has been found that most of the members who at present form the Committee are either professional men or merchants who have neither time nor finlity to study the question of education as such. The Council has recognised this difficulty and provided that 4 out of the 16 members, should be elected from outside the Corporation *i.e.*, from a class who may not desire to take up the corporation work but who are willing and competent to administer the corporation's department of education. My suggession therefore provides for eight outside members.

Two of these 8 may conveniently be Government nominees especially as Government provides for a large portion of the additional costs to be incurred by the Corporation and secondly because such Government nominees may be persons (inspectors) whose experience in schools outside Bombay may be of value.

I suggest two seats for members elected by the private schools. These schools educate more than 1/3 of the children now going to schools. These voluntary workers acquire long experience in conducting primary education and that experience will be of very great use to the Schools Committee. These schools also provide funds for themselves and are primarily interested in the distributions of grants-in-aid.

Teachers, Headmasters, inspectors, both men and women, in all the primary schools have an experience which stands to their credit as shown in the efficient working of some of the best Municipal and private schools. Their experience entitles them to a voice in the Committee. As a safeguard, I should suggest that all the inspectors and headmasters and teachers of not less than 10 years standing should be allowed to elect 2 members from amongst themselves to this Committee.

Having thus provided for 14 seats I further say that these 14 members should be allowed to co-opt 2 members who may be elected on account of their social position and educational qualifications.

I trust you will kindly place this before Council,

Yours faithfully,

VISHVANATH P. VAIDYA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept, 27.

S S British Knight, Putt, Abadan.
S S Katuna, McLellan, Montreal.
S S Rio Pardo, Owens, Busreh.
S S Warora, Adie, Madras.
S S Ornro, Gordon, Rangoon.
S S City of Norwich, Myles, New York.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Clan Lamont, Last, Antwerp.
S S City of Naples, Lloyd, Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Parvati for Calicut.
Steamer Morea for London.
Steamer Senta Malta for New York.
Steamer Freinfels for Liverpool, etc.

S S British Knight:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Knight, 3166 tons, Captain K O Putt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Katuna:—The K N Co's steamer Katuna, 2927 tons, Captain A McLellan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Montreal, with a general cargo.

S S Rio Pardo:—The steamer Rio Pardo, 2900 tons, Captain A L Owens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Warora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 1336 tons, Captain R Adie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras, with a general cargo.

S S Ornro:—The A I S N Co's steamer Ornro, 1245 tons, Captain B Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S City of Norwich:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer City of Norwich, 4345 tons, Captain M Myles, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Lamont:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Lamont, 2285 tons, Captain F W Last, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

S S City of Naples:—The City Line steamer City of Naples, 3249 tons, Captain S G Lloyd, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

Sept, 27.

S S Morea for London:—10160 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwts linseed, 1620 cwts cotton seed, Sandy and Co; 2000 cwts kissmiss, M Jaffarbhoy.

S S Delta for London:—3 cwts silver plates, Allen Bros Co Ltd; 11 bales goat skins, 11 bales cow hides, A Joosab.

S S Delta for Marseilles:—85 bundles lamb skins, 36 bundles goat skins, Pinkhas A Memon.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—206 cwts magnesium chloride, Vakil Parelwala and Co; 1842 cwts linseed oil cake, 200 cwts cotton seed oil cake, Bruel and Co; 78 cwts goat hair, Alladin Kassam.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, The Indian Agency Ltd; 1 bale woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

S S Mandala for Hamburg:—100 bales cotton raw, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co; 275 bales cotton T P, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Nerbadda for Hamburg:—385 bales cotton T P, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Nerbadda for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton T P, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Tenshin Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 600 bales cotton raw, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Tenshin Maru for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, E S Abdulkhan; 17 cwts ivory, T K N Miani.

IMPORT.

Sept, 27.

S S Delta from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—4 bales 3 cases papers, 70 boxes bar gold, 15 boxes sovereigns, 486 bars silver, 6 cases toilet soap, 14 cases essential oil, 12 cases woollens, 20 cases empty glass bottles, 57 cases glassware, 8 cases ink in bottles, 8 cases leather goods, 17 bales 17 cases cottons, 2 cases ginger, 5 cases acid boric, 8 cases woollens and cottons, 12 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 65 cases sparkling wine, 319 cases wine, 10 cases stationery, 4179 cases brandy, 70 cases chocolate, 3 cases printing paper, 4 cases cigarettes, 30 drums printing ink, 8 cases medicines, 10 cases cheese, 8 cases confectionery, 3000 casks cement, 2 cases sweet oil, 91 cases perfumery, 3 cases perfumed spirits, 33 cases provisions.

S S Kumari Hani from Tellechery, Agent East I S N Co:—1250 bags cocoanuts, 50 bags pepper, 122 bundles cams.

BOOKS On Educational, Literary and every conceivable subject.
Over 1,000,000 volumes in Stock. Second-hand and new at lowest prices.
WE HAVE THE BOOKS YOU WANT.
State your want and send for Catalogue No. 71A. post free.
W & G. FOYLE, Ltd.,
121-125 Charing Cr.,se Road, London, England.

ROSE'S
LIME JUICE
Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.
THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.
Insist on having ROSES.

NON-COOPERATION.

HOW TO PUT IT INTO PRACTICE.

CONGRESS SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel, appointed by the All-India Congress Committee at its Meeting held at Calcutta after the Congress, have issued their report on Draft instructions for Congress Organisations and for those who approve of the resolutions on Non-cooperation of the Special Congress at Calcutta.

The Committee say:—

The Congress has advised:—

(a) boycott of titles and honorary offices,

(b) boycott of Government functions such as levees and durbars,

(c) gradual boycott of Government or Government-controlled schools and colleges and establishment of national schools and colleges,

(d) gradual boycott of law courts by lawyers and litigants and establishment by the aid of such lawyers of private arbitration courts.

(e) boycott of reformed councils by candidates and electors.

(f) boycott of recruiting for soldiers, clerks and labourers for service in Mesopotamia (meaning Turkish dominions as on the outbreak of the war),

(g) boycott of foreign goods,

(h) promotion of Swadeshi by stimulating manufacture and distribution of handspun yarn and hand woven cloth out of such yarn.

The Congress has approved of Mr. Gandhi's full programme of progressive non-violent non-cooperation but has adopted for immediate use the items in the first stage only. The Congress is to determine the pace for the remaining three stages, viz., resignation of civil employment, military employment and suspension of payment of taxes.

BOYCOTT OF TITLES.

The question is how to enforce the items in the first stage. This is the most difficult part of the programme. But it is the most necessary part. It is difficult because it applies to those who have not as a body hitherto taken part in active public life and have prized their titles or honours as life itself. It is a necessary item in non-cooperation because even this class must be disillusioned and educated to consider gifts from an unrighteous Government as a dishonour to be religiously shunned. Workers therefore in every town, taluqa and district should compile a list of such holders of titles and honourary offices and a small deputation of the leading non-cooperationists should wait upon such holders and with all respect and humility urge upon them the necessity of surrendering their titles and honourary offices for the good of the Country. No undue pressure of any kind whatsoever should be exercised. Violence of language should be scrupulously avoided, and lists of those who have not surrendered should be furnished to the provincial headquarters for publication. Those who have already surrendered their titles and honourary offices will be expected to induce others to do likewise. Those who hold such titles and offices and who have voted for non-cooperation are naturally expected immediately to surrender their titles and offices, mentioning the purpose, viz., the resolution of the Congress.

BOYCOTT OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

This step ought really to be the easiest because the parents of children receiving education, as also grown up boys and girls receiving education have taken keen interest in the politics of the Country. And yet this step has been considered by many to be almost impossible of accomplishment because of the rooted bias in favour of these Schools and Colleges. It must, however be clear to any one who is anxious to attain Swaraj within a measurable period that unless we are able to dispense with Government employment which the college degrees promise we cannot reach our goal for generations to come. The only way to become independent of Government employ and to evolve a truly National culture is to creat a want for National Schools by emptying the present Government Schools, which give but an indifferent education, teach us false history and take no note of the National want. We have therefore no hesitation in advising immediate withdrawal of boys and girls from Schools and Colleges, and till National Institutions spring into being reliance should be placed upon private education and where even that is not available or possible for want of means boys should be apprenticed to patriotic merchants of artizans. Vigorous propaganda should be organized and carried amongst the parents, schoolmasters and school boys who are over the age of 18 years. Canvassing should go on for volunteer teachers and where parents and school masters of schools other than those under direct Government control agree those schools should give immediate notice to the Government dispensing with all control or aid by way of inspection or otherwise. They should be conducted as national schools with such modification in the training as local circumstances may require. If men of education take interest in this movement of truly nationalising our education, local committees of inspection and guidance may be formed ultimately resulting in provincial or district universities. The introduction of the adjective "gradual" in the item regarding schools in the resolution simply means that immediate results are not expected because of the existing infatuation about Government schools. It does not mean that propaganda should be so carried out as to bring about only a gradual withdrawal of boys and girls from school and colleges. Lists of parents who have withdrawn their children, of boys who have themselves withdrawn and of school masters who have resigned, and lists of local schools established as also of volunteer teachers should be sent to the provincial headquarters and should be published.

BOYCOTT OF LAW COURTS.

The increase of litigation is an acknowledged evil. That litigation keeps pace with the increase of lawyers is also a long established fact. That a Government wields tremendous powers through its law courts and its system of punishments is also equally true. When there is a real national awakening amongst the masses it must be reflected in the statistics of crime and civil suits. A nation which has set its heart upon gaining self determination can have little time for private quarrels civil or criminal and it must be the duty of every one and specially of those who are versed in law to bring about such a state of things. Moreover, hitherto lawyers have controlled (and that very properly) public agitation in the country. If they do not give their whole time and attention to the immediate establishment of Swaraj and devote only a portion of their leisure to public affairs, and assuming that the lawyers remain in charge of public movements the establishment of Swaraj must be indefinitely postponed. Therefore it is absolutely necessary for reaching our goal in the immediate future that lawyers should suspend their practice. Those who do so and who require to be supported can be easily supported by the nation either by utilising their services for the National Schools or in connection with private arbitration or for propaganda work. We have no doubt that if a large number of lawyers suspend their practice for the sake of intensive public work the output of National work will be phenomenal. A deputation such as has been suggested for holders of titles etc., should also wait upon lawyers and ascertain their wishes. Lists of lawyers in each town or district should be prepared marking out those who may suspend their practice and forwarded to the provincial headquarters for publication. The use of the word "gradual" in this clause has the same effect and meaning as for the clause regarding Schools and Colleges.

MR. NEHRU'S NOTE.

Lawyers should help in inducing parties not only to refer future disputes to arbitration but also to withdraw cases now pending in the British Courts and submit them to the National Arbitration Courts.

District bodies should make lists of lawyers and other preminent citizens commanding public confidence who are to preside over Arbitration Courts.

As there is at present no machinery to enforce the orders of Arbitration Courts some kind of social boycott should be imposed on parties who fail to carry out such orders.

It has been pointed out that certain lawyers who are ready and willing to suspend their practice immediately are not in a position to do so completely at a moment's notice as they have already entered into engagements from which as honourable men they cannot withdraw without the consent of the other party. In these cases the lawyers will be expected to attend only to such engagements and to make every endeavour to cease to practice completely at the earliest possible date. It is hoped that before the Congress meets in December December next all lawyers in this position will have ceased to practice before British Courts.

COUNCILS

The boycott of councils is of the greatest moment and requires the greatest concentration of energy. People at large cannot understand the meaning of non-cooperation if the best workers seek election to the Councils. The reform act has not been framed so as to grant immediate Swaraj. Whenever Swaraj comes it will not come as a free will offering from the British people but it will come when the demand becomes irresistable. A force of a irresistable character, we contend, cannot be generated on the floor of the reformed councils. It will have to be generated by an incessant education of the electorate and those cessant education of the electorate and those who are outside the electoral rolls. Candidates who have already come forward should be approached by deputations requesting them to withdraw their candidature in obedience to the express wish of their electorates and electors should be approached to sign the following form:—

"In view and in virtue of the resolution of the special session of the National Congress and the All-India Moslem League we being voters in the electoral district of for election to the reformed councils hereby place or record our desire that we do not wish to be represented at the Provincial Legislative Council (or the legislative assembly or the Council of State) and hereby inform all candidates for election that if they seek election in spite of our wish to the contrary, they will not represent us. We do not desire to be represented in the reformed councills till justice has been granted in the matters of the Khilaphat and the Punjab and Swaraj is established in India."

If more than one-half of the number of electors in a particular district can be induced to sign this form we consider that it is impossible for any candidate to persist in his candidature after such an emphatic declaration. Lists of those who have withdrawn their candidature and those who persist should be forwarded to the Provincial headquarters. Greatest care should be taken to put the pros and cons before the voters prior to asking them to sign the above mentioned form which should be translated in the vernacular of the district concerned

RECRUITING FOR LABOUR ETC., FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

The least that a nation which feels the cruel wrong of the Khilaphat and the Punjab can do is to refuse to swell the ranks of recruits as sepoys, clerks and labourers for service in Mesopotamia and the other parts of the Turkish Dominions as they existed on the outbreak of the work. Propaganda should therefore be carried by workers among those who are likely to offer themselves for such service placing before them the true situation and then letting them make their choice.

This clause was an unfortunate interpelation due to a mis-apprehension. At the same time every non-cooperator is in duty bound to simplify his or her wants and dispense with all luxuries that are dependent on the use of foreign articles.

SWADESHI

This part of the resolution contains all that is immediately possible in te way of boycott of foreign cloth the use of foreign cloth whether from Manchester or Japan or France has taken the bread out of millions of mouths, has all but killed the ancient art of home spinning which supplemented the resources of millions of agriculturists and constituted a kind of insurance against famine. It has robbed thousands of weavers of an honourable and lucarative occupation. Our mills do not manufacture sufficient for our wants. Any pressure on Mill manufacture by those who are in the habit of using foreign cloths can only result in increasing prices, depriving the poor of the cloth they buy without in any way promoting Swadeshi. Resort therefore to hand-spinning and hand-weaving is ot the present day a national necessity and before it becomes fairly universal it will require discipline, sacrifice and organizing ability all of which are qualities also required for gaining Swaraj. We therefore attach great importance to Swadeshi in the form of a rivival of hand-spinning and hand-weaving and distribution of cloth so manufactured. Thousands of workers need special training for this work. Ladies of high station should be induced to take up hand-spinning and to use only such cloth as can be woven out of hand spun yarn. Classes should be formed in every street. Spinning wheels can be manufactured by any ordinary carpenter of taking up this branch of work should communicate with the Manager of Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, near Ahmedabad.

NATIONAL FUND.

It is very necessary that a national fund should be established for the purpose of carrying into effect the Congress resolution. Funds will be required for propoganda work, for encouraging Swadeshi, for establishing national schools and for supporting lawyers who have suspended their practice and are unable to support themselves Provincial and district organisations should therefore make every endvour to collect funds.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Provincial, district and town organisations should form volunteer corps for the purpose of disciplining the people and maintaining order.

Finally we would advise that where there is a sufficient number of workers a batch should specialise in order to make one particular item successful. Where the workers are not sufficient, precedence should be given to the boycott of councils because results must be shown in this item of non-co-operation before the middle of December next.

(Sd.) Pandit Motilal Neheru,
(Sd.) M. K. Gandhi,
(Sd.) V. J. Patel.

(Subject to a separate note.)

MR. PATEL'S NOTE.

While I agree, generally speaking, with most part of the draft instructions contained in the report I feel I should be failing in my duties as a member of the Sub-Committee were I to endorse them wholesale in solemn silence. I therefore write this separate note explaining my views on some of the points dealt with in the report.

I regret I cannot see my way to accept the suggestion contained in the report that the Congress has approved of Mr. Gandhi's full programme of non-co-operation and that having adopted the first stage for immediate application it has merely to determine later on the pace for the remaining three stages. My reasons briefly are: (1) The Congress did not as a matter of fact discuss the merits or demerits of the remaining three stages of Mr. Gandhi's programme The issue was not directly raised, debated and determined upon. (2) In my opinion approval by the Congress of all stages of Mr. Gandhi's programme would offend against the first article of the Congress constitution which restricts the Congress to the use of all "constitutional means" for attainment of Self-Government. The stage which involves resignations of Government employees particularly those in the Military Department can hardly be deemed "constitutional." I should be perfectly prepared to support any proposal for the substitution of the word "Peaceful" for the word "Constitutional" in the first article. But unless the necessary change is made in the "Constitution" Congress cannot approve all the stages of Mr. Gandhi's programme.

I therefore respectfully submit that the All-India Congress Committee should delete the paragraph in the report which contains the suggestions in question.

BOYCOTT OF GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS, ETC.

Perhaps the omission of instructions in the report on this item is due to inadvertence. The following are the lines on which instructions under this item should be prepared:—

(1) Deputations and public meetings to ask Durbaris to have their names removed from the list. (2) Deputations and public meetings to be organised on the occasion of a levy. Durbar or such other funotion in order to urge upon persons likely to attend them, the necessity of abandoning the idea organised by Government, local body, association or any private individual in honour of an officer of Government, similar steps should be taken to induce people not to attend such functions. Deputations and public meetings should also be organised to request local bodies, associations or private individuals not to give any address to any office of Government or hold or organise any function in his honour

GRADUAL BOYCOTT OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

I cannot accept the interpretation in the report of the adjective "Gradual" in this clause. I fail to understand how the All-India Congress Committee can advise immediate withdrawal of boys and girls from schools and colleges in face of the introduction of the adjective "Gradual" by the Congress adjective which did not find place in the clause as originally proposed by Mr. Gandhi. In my opinion the All-India Congress Committee could only adopt one of the two courses mentioned below in order to give effect to this part of the Congress resolution: (1) An All-India propaganda for the withdrawal of boys and girls from schools and colleges *parri passu* with the establishment of National Institutions. Such a propaganda must necessarily require huge funds and call for incessant activities and yet it will not be possible I am afraid to show any tangible results for a long time to come. (2) Concentration of all our efforts in making an experiment of the establishment of National Education and simultaneous withdrawal of boys and girls from schools and colleges in some select area, e.g., Gujarath in the Bombay Presidency. Under such a scheme it is possible to show definite results within reasonable time and if the experiment is found successful other parts of India will soon follow the example.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH COURTS.

Here too I cannot accept the meaning given to the word "gradual" in the report. Vigorous propaganda throughout the country preaching the masses the desirability of referring their disputes to Arbitration simultaneously with the establishment of Arbitration Courts will yield results better than any propaganda for immediate withdrawal of lawyers from British Courts would do. Better still I would recommend the concentration of our efforts in this direction in some select areas and making the experiment as thorough as possible. In the meantime lawyers all over the country should be asked to contribute a mite of their income to the National Fund. From this fund, lawyers who desire to suspend their practice and devote their full time to public affairs may be maintained.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

I am of opinion that for some time to come at any rate we must concentrate all our energies and efforts in making the boycott of Councils as complete as possible. We must create an impression and this we can do by concentrating on any one of the items of our programme. In order that the non-co-operation movement may take root, grow, develop and ultimately succeed we must act in such a way as to show some tangible results of our activities in the near future. This can be best done by taking up in initial stages only one item and working it up as thorough as we can. This being my view, I have suggested above that the work in connection with the boycott of schools and courts should be localised to select areas in order that we might be able to put forth sufficient efforts to make the boycott of Councils as complete as possible. I would therefore like to supplement the instructions contained in the report on this item by following suggestions:—

(1) Public meetings should be held immediately in all constituencies and resolutions passed asking candidates to withdraw. (2) Even after elections are over continuous propaganda by way of deputations and public meetings in order to bring pressure to bear on the candidates return to resign their seats. (3) Voters with whose votes a constituency has returned a member should be repeatedly approached and asked to influence the members to resign.

In the form embodied in the report to be signed by the voters I would suggest one alteration. The last sentence should be dropped and the following words substituted. "We do hereby declare further that we do not desire to be represented on any legislative bodies unless they are established under a constitution for full "Swaraj" that is complete responsible Government in order to enable us to secure justice in the matters of the "Khalifat", the "Punjab" and the like.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

I cannot endorse the view that this clause is an unfortunate interpolation due to a misapprehension. No doubt the phraseology of the clause is too sweeping and will in all probability be revised at the next Congress. In the meantime it is the duty of every non-co-operator to give effect to the recommendation as far as practicable. Perhaps the All-India Congress Committee might give instructions recommending the boycott of certain specified goods of British origin to start with.

PUBLICITY BOARDS.

I strongly feel that in our struggle for freedom full publicity of our activities from time to time not only in United Kingdom, but also in America is absolutely essential. This was the opinion of Lokamanya and it is also the opinion of Lala Lajpat Rai. One noticeable feature of the Egyptian Nationalist movement was its extensive foreign propaganda. My interview with the Irish and Egyptian Nationalists during my stay in England this year have convinced me that without simultaneous publicity in foreign countries will not yield results they otherwise would. I therefore unhesitatingly recommend that simultaneously with our activities in the field of non-co-operation in this country from a too strong Publicity Board should be immediately established one to be located in London and the other in New York. I append herewith a copy of the issue of the Egyptian Circular, dated November 15th, 1919, to give the members of the All-India Congress Committee some idea of the kind of publicity work carried on by the Egyptian Nationalists.

Finally, I should like to say a word or two which I should have said in the earlier part of this note. On the question of boycott of titles, etc. The draft instructions contained in the report are alright so far as they go. But they should in my opinion be supplemented on the following lines:—

(1) All Indian newspapers should in future in all their writings drop all references to titles and the title-holders should be addressed or referred to as Mr. ——— or Esquire.

(2) No Indian newspaper should in future publish in its columns any Honours' list or any nominations by Government.

(3) Indian public in addressing title-holders should drop all references as in the case of newspapers.

(Sd.) V. J. PATEL.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1920.

SPORTING NEWS.

ENGLISH RACING.

ARIS WINS NEWBURY CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

The following is the result of the Newbury Cup:—

Mr. Z. Michalinos's ARIS 1
Mr. S. Joel's LONGSLIP 2
Lady Cunliffe Owen's MOUNT ROYAL 3

Six rn. Won by a length; three-quarters of a length between the second and the third.

Betting:—5/4 against Mount Royal; 3/1 ARIS; 8-1 Longslip.

KATHIAWAD QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I shall feel very much obliged if you will kindly print the following in your well known paper. Your sympathy to promulgate any healthy idea and action is too well-known and that's why I turn to you a second time for help and hearty co operation.

I wish I could print about a dozen letters which I received during the week ending after a good deal of difficulty owing to the current Postal troubles, and show the amount of sympathy which my idea receives from a number of persons in Kathiawad, both taking active part in Cricket and those not taking any such active part. It gives me great pleasure to say that many Kathiawadis here in Bombay in whose contact I have come, have liked the idea very much and are anxiously waiting to see the movement started. Some of my friends write from Kathiawad saying that since I have addressed myself to so many chiefs, the one will think of waiting till the other works out the idea into practice although the one loves the idea as much as the other, and that's why he says it will be pretty long before the idea is worked out into practice. I will only say to such friends that it is quite a mistaken idea. Starting such a healthy movement is in no sense of the world humiliating. I believe it is quite the reverse of it, I mean it is quite the reverse of it, I mean it is a matter of pride indeed and more so to every sporting person. However I once more appeal to H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot and H. H. the Rana Saheb of Porbander both whose active interest in Cricket is too well-known—to allow the people of Kathiawad the pleasure of possessing their own Cricket Carnival every year, and I firmly believe the idea is quite a simple one and no less simple to Practice. Only a little start is necessary at the outset and the movement like every other healthy movement is bound to gain strength of its own self in course of time.—Youre, etc.,

D. S. MISRA.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay,
Sept. 25.

MR. G. B SHEVDE.

RESIGNS FROM LOCAL BODIES.

Mr. Ganesh Baburao Shevade of Kalghatgi has given his resignation of his Tal. Local Board, Vice-Presidentship, Village Munsifship School Committee, Sanitary Committee and Dispensary Committee memberships according to the resolution of the Calcutta Congress.

IN SIND.

A BESASANTITE'S WITHDRAWAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Sept. 27.

A propoganda in support of the boycott of Councils has been started by the Indian Home Rule League of Hyderabad. Lectures have been delivered at Mirpurkhas, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpur, two meetings being held at Sukkur the same day. It is expected that a large number of voters will not go to the poll.

Mr. Santwas of Hyderabad, a staunch opponent of Non-Cooperation and belonging to Mrs. Besant's School of politics, has withdrawn his condidature in deference to Congress resolution.

Further, meetings will be held at Larkana and Rohri.

WITHDRAWALS FROM CANDIDATURE.

Mr. G. H. Honnampurmath and Mr. B. G. Ritte of N. Kanara, in deference to the resolution passed by the Special Congress at Calcutta, have withdrawn their candidatures for seats in the Bombay Legislative Council.

AT KHAMGAON.

TWO HON. MAGISTRATES RESIGN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAMGAON, Sept. 25.

Messrs. M. N. Parasnis and Gulam Yasin Khan have resigned the Khamgaon Bench honorary magistrateship in obedience to the Congress verdict.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special general meeting of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, Tutorial High School.

FRIDAY, October 1.

Mrs. Annie Besant's Birthday Celebration—Public Meeting at the Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Cavel Street, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail ...	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ...	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore) ...	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail ...	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail ...	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ...	12.0	14.15
Poona Express ...	10.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail ...	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail ...	11.10	20 20
Kathiawar Express ...	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger ...	21.30	7 30

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

MANGA—Suleman M. Manga, Bar.-at-Law, on Sunday noon, 26th September, at Mazagon, Bombay.

WILSON COLLEGE GYM, V. ARYA BANDHU C.C.

The above match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday last. The Arya Bandhu Cricket Club scored 177 for 3 wickets and declared the innings closed, to which the Gymkhana replied with 118 runs only.

ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Volunteers of all the National Volunteer Corpses are requested to be present in the Esplanade Maidan (opposite Gaiety Theatre) at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) to-morrow.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city on Sunday was 123, 114 and 547 being the figures for the corresponding days of the last year and the one before that.

TO-NIGHT'S PUBLIC MEETING.

The public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay, which was to be held to-night at Mustan Shah Tank, has been postponed till the return of Mr. Shaukat Ali who has gone to Lahore to attend Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan's trial and to get further facts about the case.

MRS. BESANT'S BIRTHDAY.

5129

There will be a public meeting in the Merarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, to celebrate the 74th birthday of Mrs. Annie Besant, P.T.S., on Friday, the 1st of October, 1920, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Dr. V. S. Trilokekar will preside. Short speeches will be delivered followed by music and sacred songs.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Karagola will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SPREADING NATIONAL EDUCATION.

In view of the urgent necessity of establishing a society composed of Hindus and Mahomedans of Mandvi Ward, Bombay, with the object of spreading National Educaton as advised by the Congress and by the Gujarat Political Conference, a public preliminary meeting of the citizens of Mandvi Ward will be held on the 30th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, to start a society styled as "Shri Mandvi Rastriya Sclavani Mandal."

NEWLY BORN CHILD'S DEATH.

At the Coroner's Court on Sunday, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, and a common jury held an inquest on the body of a newly-born male child. The evidence showed that the child was born to one Panabai, a Hindu woman, working as a domestic servant in a Hindu family at Kalbadevi Road. On the 23rd instant when she was going home from her mistress' house she took ill on the road and the child was born. There was no one with her and she took the child to a small room at New Hanuman Lane. A Hindu gentleman who saw her then sent her to the Cama Hospital in a victoria, but on reaching the hospital, she found that the child was dead. The child was born alive.

The medical evidence showed that the death was due to asphyxia, caused probably by its lying on the face.

The jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation, but there was no evidence to show how this was caused.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, the 26th September 1920, and resulted in a draw in favour of the Catholic Gymkhana. The Catholic Gymkhana batted first and scored 263 runs for three wickets. Fernandes scored 108 runs not out, and Powell scored 1[illegible] and the Hindu Gymkhana scored 1[illegible] 6 wickets when t[illegible]

DAIM[illegible]
MOTOR CAR[illegible]
The Engine that [illegible]
Continuously and [illegible]
IN A CLASS, BY ITSELF
ABOVE ALL OTHERS
SOLE AGENTS
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder
BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
60, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
Expert preparation as for the last nineteen years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking, and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, a speciality.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS & PLATE GLASS, WITH THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

RECENT large shipments received enabl[illegible] us to supply or undertake to set ver[illegible] large quantities of white, dark blue an[illegible] Belgium jet black marble tiles English Orna[illegible]mental flooring Tiles, white GLAZED FLOO[illegible] and DADO TILES and rough mosaic pave[illegible]ment in flowery or geometrical designs wit[illegible] ornamental border.
Estimates, price-lists and design-cards al[illegible] free.
Personal visit solicited.
Apply:—
F. MURAGLIA & CO.
14, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED 1888]
THE BOMBAY TILE MART.
Gulamali Gulamhusein & Co.
21 Bank St. Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "Imamli"
Telephone 2934, 2507.
FLOORING, DADO & STABLE TILES
METALLIC CEILINGS, MARBLES
CEMENTS
Sole stockists of
EXTRA STRONG TILES.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Wagner A. C. Motors —½ to 50 h.p.
Roth D. C. Motors.1 to 15 h.p.
Rectifiers Portable testing Instruments.
Sole Agent for India.
BABAN GOKHALAY
Opera House, Terminus Bombay 4.

Telephone No. 2560.
NEVER TOO LATE TO CONSULT
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
F.L.A.A. (London), F.INC.C.A.,
Public Accountants and Auditors
On any point regarding,
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY
[illegible]COME TAX
[illegible]UPER TAX
Hanuman

[illegible]ead of the list of Securities in which
[illegible]ST FUNDS MAY [illegible]BE INVESTED
the 6½% INCOME TAX FREE
BOMBAY
[illegible]ENT LOAN
DEVELOPM[illegible]
In Bombay, the Bank of Bom[illegible]bay and all its Branches. In Calcutta, interest will be paid by the Bank of Bengal; in Madras, by the Bank of Madras.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAIRMAN
SIR D. J. TATA, KT.
FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1919
Government Securities Rs. 1,08,15,428 2 0
Cash Balances .. „ 8,45,707 12 8
Rs. 1,16,61,135 14 8
FIRE and MARINE.
Chief Agents:—Bombay and Calcutta.
TATA SONS, LIMITED.
Agents in London.
EDGWICK COLLINS (Agencies), Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY,
5, Wallace St., Fort.

PUBLIC LECTURE
Under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues and the National Union
SWAMI SATYADEV
will deliver a
PUBLIC LECTURE
in Hindi on
Non-Co-operation
and the
Boycott of Councils
at SHANTARAM'S CHAWL
on WEDNESDAY the 29th inst. at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
UMAR SOBANI
R. N. MANDLIK
L. G. KHARE
Jt. Hon. Secys.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, September 28, 1920.

NEW FOREST POLICY

It was stated the other day that Government were engaged in seriously considering the forest question and it was expected that they would take an early opportunity of making an authoritative statement, largely modifying the present forest policy which has almost ruined agriculture and has benefited the forests in no real sense of the term. We wish for more reasons than one that Government had spoken to the people direct on such an important question instead of leaving it to the Director of Information to discuss their new Forest policy. The chief anxiety of the Director of Information seems to be to put the best light on whatever Government have done in the past and he is not ready to admit the mistakes committed by Government, even when a change in the policy is to be foreshadowed. It is an admitted fact that the forest policy relentlessly pursued by Government in Kanara has almost ruined the District that the population has decreased, that villages are being deserted, that 40 per cent. of the occupied land lies permanently fallow, that forests are absorbing villages after villages, that game laws are very strict, that forest privileges have been withdrawn one after the other and that forest rules and regulations are being rigorously enforced. But the Director of Information does not agree that the forest policy is responsible for the reduction of population and ruin of agriculture. According to him, the fault does not lie with the forest policy pursued by Government. Forest country is unhealthy and Karwar was formerly the home of severe epidemics. The growth of civilised administration has drawn the men to the more healthy and open country and railways and mills also have attracted people to new centres. So, with an air of injured innocence, the Director of Information asks: How can indeed the Forest Department wish for any decrease in population when it is interested in maintaining population in forest tracts?

It is difficult to make out whether he speaks for himself or for Government. Are these the considered views of Government? Do they really believe that the causes enumerated by the Director of Information are responsible for the decrease in population and that their forest policy is above reproach? Why did *kumrivallas* leave Kanara in disgust? Do not Government know yet that the latter were welcomed in Mysore? Their own [illegible]ds will belie the fanciful ideas of [illegible] of Information. Those who the Director [illegible]ment of the *rayats* know the deep attach[illegible] to their lands would be the last to admit that the cities have tempted them. It is, to some extent, the highly unsympathetic and iron administration of the Forest Department that has driven away the people from Karwar. For the most part, the people have succumbed; there has been no interchange of population at all. It is true that the Forest Department requires population at hand for forest labour, but it never entertained any higher ideas of its duties than mere preservation and it never paid any importance to the supply of adequate forest labour. The Director of Information then dwells upon the importance of forests to the general community. He seeks to imply that the question of privileges is not to be decided solely in the interests of the local population and that the restriction of privileges is to be welcomed in the interests of the country. It is a familiar idea of the Forest Department. Nobody has urged that Kanara should have a monopoly of the forests and that local interests should have the sole consideration. Such an extravagant demand has never been put forward by the people of Kanara. All their demands can, as a matter of fact, be satisfied from the material that now simply runs to waste. While the theory of the Director of Information is wrong and his defence considerably weak and unsatisfactory, the announcement of concessions which he makes is in a way to be welcomed. Government have reduced the number of reserved trees from 25 to 7. Twenty thousand acres of the forest area are to be converted into minor forests. Cleared belts of lands are to be maintained round villages and forests. Betta lands will henceforth be under the Revenue Department and changes are to be made in the condition of their leases also. It would be better still if the proprietary principle were introduced in the management of the Bettas. Ample grazing grounds should be supplied to the villages. The question of wild animals constitutes a peculiar problem of Kanara and it has been complicated by the Game Laws and Arms Act rules. It is no use talking merely of wild pigs. Chital and sambhar do as much damage to crops as pigs but the game laws come in the way of their destruction. At present, one cannot pursue the wild animals and hunt them in the forests. The conveniences of *Sahib log* are, however, no longer to be the paramount consideration and the game laws should be radically changed in order that crops in Kanara may be effectively protected. Wire-fencing cannot be adopted universally on account of its prohibitive cost and the use of poisons has its own dangers. The destruction of wild animals is the only course left and gun licenses should be issued freely to the villagers in Kanara. During the crop season every villager has to be armed and Government have to be very liberal in this respect, if they have an earnest desire of guarding the now un-protected crops successfully. In addition, professional shikaris should be maintained in every village, specially during the crop season. Formerly, there used to be in Kanara certain aboriginal tribes, who took care of the crops and preserved them from the depredations of wild animals. But the ruling idea that only Sahibs should hunt in forests and that Indians should not be entrusted with firearms has been instrumental in ruining the rayats of Kanara.

The action proposed to be taken by Government is inadequate. A long list of forest grievances remains still unredressed and Government do not seem to have paid any attention to the question of forest prosecutions, forced labour, communal punishments and compensation which works out practically as enforced contributions. On the slightest pretext, grazing fees are heavily increased. Whole villages are prosecuted whenever there is a case of forest fire and forest prosecutions have become very oppressive, as the local magistracy, for certain unknown reasons, looks upon them as State prosecutions, calling for convictions and heavy punishments. Forest compensation is becoming an enforced levy and many individuals, to escape the trouble of a prosecution, which is sure to end in a conviction, agree to pay whatever is demanded. The whole question of forest prosecutions requires a thorough consideration at the hands of Government and it is absolutely necessary that only responsible Forest official should have the power of initiating prosecutions. Criminal prosecueions should be instituted in serious cases only and where compensation is demanded by the Forest officials themselves, a prosecution would be an anomaly. It is essential that the Forest service, specially in its lower ranks, should be overhauled. The Forest Department, like the Police, comes in intimate touch with the every-day life of the rayats and it can never become successful in its working unless it endeavours seriously to enlist the cooperation of the villagers. There are a thousand ways in which the villagers can help the Department and equally is it within the power of the Department to assist the rayats in various ways from out of its plentiful resources. But first, there must be an honest acknowledgment of past mistakes, a thorough searching of the heart and the adoption of a new policy in place of the old one which has proved to be a complete failure. There are some signs that Government are willing to give up all pretence of supporting the old policy but when they have anything to say on questions of policy let them do so direct instead of through the medium of the Director of Information.

Notes of the Day.

A Cultured Idiot.

"The New Witness" is run by that physical and intellectual giant—Mr. G. K. Chesterton. But although he himself should be regarded as impersonally as if he were a literary curiosity, we cannot summarily dismiss his reactionary henchmen who idiotically adorn the flashing columns of his cultured weekly. There is, for instance, a certain Egyptian "expert" of the name of Raymond Radclyffe who fills the poor suburban dwellers' brains with correct news on Imperial questions whenever he can squeeze an article in. From the way in which he writes his personal experiences one would imagine that he had talked with the Pharoahs and dined with Cleopatra. This is his style: "I mistrusted Gorst from the hour I saw him cross the bridge." "One day he (Lord Cromer) told me that on a certain day in each November something always happened to him." "My Latin verse was admirable." The reader must not be surprised at what follows as a result of Raymond's brilliant analysis of the Egyptian question. He says: "The Oriental politician has no conception of justice, truth or honour. . . . An Oriental tells a lie and is quite unashamed when he is caught out." And finally he says: "We cannot allow the Egyptians to rule themselves. . . We cannot give up Egypt. It is totally incapable of ruling itself. We have taken on the job and must stick to it." We feel almost sorry for poor Raymond, almost sorry that the unkind Egyptians should have made pulp of his splendid determination to hold the bridge of Government against all on-comers, as if he were another Horatius. George Washington Raymond would do better to stick to British politics and turn his attention to facts a little nearer home. How many politicians in England in recent times have been publicly accused of bare-faced lying? In the pages of "The New Witness" sedate contemporary, "The New Statesman", we find the awful statement that Mr. Bonar Law *did tell a lie* to the assembled Commoners! After this Raymond would be well advised to give up politics taking instead to Latin verse at which he was so admirable!

How They Lie!

Give a man a bad, hopeless case to argue and he will without doubt shew you the stuff he is made of. The difference between a realist and one who is not is just this: that the former can face facts without flinching whereas the latter can do nothing but either grumble at them or pretend that they do not exist. A certain Calcutta Anglo-Indian contemporary has been struggling strenuously with the hopeless task of attempting to pretend that Egypt won her promise of independence by an unmitigated policy of praiseworthy cooperation. "It was not non-co-operation but co-operation which enabled the present offer of independence and alliance to be made to Egypt", says this cool purveyor of truth. But we would not quarrel with this paper's history, were it not for the fact that it goes on to make an uncalled for attack against non-co-operators in India, taking its own special rendering of recent Egyptian history as its text. This is what it says: "Nor is it astounding that Non-co-operators, on the look-out for evidence in favour of their pestilential proposals, should declare that what they would describe as Egypt's sudden leap to self-government came as a result of only two or three months of non-co-operation. Therein, as is natural with people who treat truth as a cypher and who on principle say whatever may further their ends irrespective of its historical correctness, their statements have only the barest connection with the facts. There was non-co-operation in Egypt it is true but it was not non-co-operation which produced the Milner report."

Alas! These Truth-tellers!

Now what are the facts? Is it admitted that the Milner mission was a dead failure because it was almost completely boycotted by the Egyptians? Is it admitted that the whole country was in a state of what we may call sporadic hartal for months? Is it admitted that the Government of the country was made impossible by the steadfast resolve of the Egyptians to have nothing to do with it? But there is more to come. It is not many months since Great Britain proclaimed her intention of continuing the Protectorate over Egypt and it will come as a surprise to certain Anglo-Indian journalists that it is not many months since it was officially announced that Great Britain intended to develop the Government of Egypt with a view to "progressive realisation of self-government"! Why, then, within the short space of a few months, should Great Britain turn a complete somersault and declare for independence as against the Montagu variety of self-government? The reason is that the policy of non-co-operation brought the Milners and the political descendants of Cromer and Kitchener to their knees. Bernard Shaw once said that the power of the Englishman lies in the fact that he does not know when he is beaten. He must indeed be a close student of Anglo-Indian journalism which is but a pawn-shop variety of the real Northcliffian article.

The Postal Strike.

It is certainly time for those leaders of Labour, who are eager enough to come into the lime-light in times of peace, to be up and helping, in a hundred ways in which they can help, the poor strikers who are being left almost leaderless. Mr. Joseph Baptista is carrying on the struggle single-handed. The authorities are doing a wrong thing in their frantic efforts to break the strike, without considering the proposal for arbitration. As our columns show to-day, the authorities are squandering money and creating intense bitterness amongst the labouring masses by their method of recruiting black-legs and of calling in the aid of volunteers. It is absurd to expect that the Postal arrangements of Bombay can continue to be carried on in this crude fashion. The public, in spite of "The Times of India", is in no mood to accept the present position for long. The public knows full well that low-paid workers are a danger to society, that they are a disgrace to their employers. It is high time that the officials who, themselves, draw fat salaries and live *a la princierement*, came down from their perch and examined the position as human beings. Is there anyone who will back them up in their present attitude of mind except their official subordinates and some Anglo-Indian henchmen who fill the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press? If they want to starve the poor postman, while pretending that he is receiving a princely wage, then let them take on the job for a bit and see how they can bring up a family in Bombay on thirty rupees a month. It is time to put an end to this foolery. Labour in Bombay must take up the question in right earnest and lose no time in showing its sympathy by holding meetings with their brethren of the Post Office. Meanwhile, what is the public going to do about it? Why not a mass meeting to show real sympathy with the postmen?

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd held a meeting of the Childrens' Guild of Service at Government House this morning.

Sir Stanley and Lady Reed, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hardy, Mr. G. H. Thiselton Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bharucha, Mr. A. W. Marshall, and Miss B. Bowen have arrived at Government House.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

At a meeting of the Bengal Congress Committee held last evening it was decided to suggest the following five names, Messrs B Chakravrti, M. K. Gandhi, C. Vijayaragavacharya, Arabindo Ghosh and C. R. Das. The consideration of the question of non-cooperation was postponed till 6th October by which time instructions will be received from the All-India Congress Committee.

COW PROTECTION SOCIETY.

We are requested to announce that the Cow Protection Company floated by Mr. Khosla with a capital of rupees five crores is not the same as was announced by the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Maloviya at the Gaity Theatre, and the shares of which were underwritten by Shivramdas Bilasrai Kedi. It is expected thot the prospectus this Company which is under contemplation will soon be out.

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

THE LAST SESSIONS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

The Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay held what is presumably its final session under the old rules at 12 noon today, with Sir George Lloyd in the chair, and practically a full complement of members. The list of business before the Council for this session looks heavy but there is an impression amongst hon. members that they will clear off the whole business of discussing the 13 bills and the 19 amendments to the Pleaders' Bill and the 24 resolutions within the short space of three days. They had begun with this hope because the only bills which will [illegible], however are the Bill further [illegible] also contemplated to consolidate and amend the law relating to pleaders in the Presidency of Bombay and the Bill which ought to [illegible] known as the Housing and Development Bill, but which persists in its existence under the misleading title of "A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act of 1898 and the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888." This bill shortly termed Bill No. 8 of 1920 produced the greatest amount of misgiving and resentment amongst hon. members, when it was introduced for the first time at the last session with a statement of objects and reasons which reached the limit of exasperating brevity. The additional members of this Council, who were so wrathful in July last at not being taken into confidence then, are in a different mood now and they are reasonably proud of the fact that in the Select Committee on the Housing Bill they have scored very well in influencing the Government to give up some of their most objectionable plans. What these plans were will very likely be discussed to-morrow in full Council unless some wag intervenes with the useful objection that Select Committee proceedings are strictly private and no mention of them must be made at the full session.

The Adroit Politician.

This morning the atmosphere is one of peace and unity, although the redoubtable Rao Saheb Harilal Desai who has ventured to submit the only note of dissent to the Select Committee's report to the Pleaders' Bill is in a mood later on to make a frontal attack. So the Council to-day is in no controversial mood generally, but at any moment the political weather-cock may change from fair to stormy. That adroit politician Sir George Lloyd is, there, however, to pour oil over troubled waters, emboldened by his success last month in quieting hostile critics of his development fads in the series of private interviews he is reported to have given. He has by this time sized up the calibre of many of his non-official Council colleagues and it looks as if he will pilot the Development Bill to his entire satisfaction at this Council session.

Question time to-day was marked by a pleasant feature. Some hon. members at last have become bold enough or shall we say less lethargic and are anxious to press a point home in a supplementary question. Mr. Garud wanted to know who had raised funds for the Arunavati Bridge and the Hon. Mr. Curtis, who has discussed the Arunavati Bridge twice in the Council with Mr. Garud promptly wanted notice of the question. This was surprising because, as everybody is aware, if anybody in the Bombay Civil Service knows anything of the resources of Khandala local bodies it is Mr. Curtis, but of course, it is hardly befitting official dignity and caution to commit oneself by replying to a supplementary question. Mr. Curtis dealt with a supplementary question by Mr. Paranjpye in a more explanatory mood. With reference to question No. 10 from the latter regarding the employment of certain products in the Achaeological Department, Mr. Curtis was pleased to give an additional explanation than the printed one that their work was of a different nature. Mr. Purshottamdas, put in a supplementary question to a question of his regarding the export of cattle. "Is any check exercised by the Government on the export of cattle"? asked Mr. Purshotamdas. Mr. Curtis sheltered himself under the reply "The answer is in the negative." It is evident that a full use will be made of this laconic "No" in the debate on the resolutions demanding Government intervention in the matter of the export of cattle from this Presidency, which will occupy the attention of the Council very likely the day after to-morrow.

Hardy Annuals.

As regards the resolutions two comments are necessary. There are certain hardy annuals which figure among them as usual and one can only hope that the Council members who are responsible for them will either speak on them or withdraw them finally. The most notorious of the lot is Diwan Bahadur Godbole's resolution asking Government "that legislation should be adopted in this Presidency towards checking the excessive sub-division of agricultural lands that is taking place." The veteran Diwan Bahadur who is well-known for his persistence in thrashing out anything he takes up has attempted the same during Lord Willingdon's time, but the question has never been properly discussed in the Council. This time at least it is hoped the Council will come to some sort of a decision regarding what is one of the most unsatisfactory features of Deccan rural economy. Another point to note is the summary

Summary manner in which the Government shoved aside reasonable requests for the acceptance of resolutions. The Hon. Mr. Unasani who has always a fund of information, but suffers from a most unfortunate inability to express himself with lucidity has suffered from this more than any other member.

Disallowed Resolutions.

Two of his resolutions have been disallowed under Rule 3 of the resolution, as not relating to a matter of general public interest, but to administrative detail. They referred to the scheme for the revision of pay of the clerical establishments in the mofussil and asked that heads of offices must not be allowed to deprive these [illegible]

(Continued on page 8.)

LAST SESSIONS UNDER OLD RULES.

NUMEROUS BILLS PASSED.

DISCUSSION ON PLEADERS BILL.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

The Bombay Legislative Council met for the last time under the old rules at the Council Hall at noon to-day. Sir George Lloyd presided. There was a very full attendance of Hon. members. Among the few absentees was the member for Belgaum.

The proceedings opened with the usual swearing in of the new members and reading of the list of questions put by Hon. members. There were only three supplementary questions by Hon. members asking for further information. Of these Hon. Mr. Purshotamdass inquired if Government exercised any check on export of cattle. The answer was in the negative.

The President then introduced the Bill to Amend the Law Relating to Duty Payable on Tobacco and to import transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in city of Bombay (bill No. 4 of 1910). Passage of this bill has been delayed from time to time on account of varied opposition it has encountered.

Hon. Mr. G. Curtis, member in charge of the same, voiced this in a few brief remarks he made. The speaker said that in view of opposition from various quarters and that of Hon. Mr. Purshotamdass Thakurdas in the select committee he asked permission to withdraw the bill and intimated that the measure might be brought up again if the new minister of the reformed council desired it.

There were about 13 Bills of sorts for consideration, some of them of great importance. The resolutions also covered a fairly large field. Although this was the last meeting of the present council, the attendance of members was good.

BOMBAY PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved the second reading of city of Bombay Primary Education Act. The Select Committee's report stated: "We have amended clause 19(B) of the Bill to ensure that the persons co-opted shall be persons resident in the City of Bombay, who are not members of the Corporation. The proposed repeal of Section 62-B deprives the Corporation of the guarantee given to them under that Section. We are of opinion that the Corporation should be guaranteed the same treatment as a city municipality in respect of expenditure on primary education and for that purpose have included the new Section 62-B in the Bill. A "child" as defined in Section 2 (2) of the Bill includes a child up to the age of eleven years. We considered at length the question whether a specific provision should be made in the Bill requiring the Municipal Schools Committee to make special arrangements for children employed as half times. It was considered, however, that a question affecting the industries of the city might be safely left to the discretion of a committee of the governing body of that city and we recommend no change in the Bill in this respect."

Sir Ibrahim spoke in terms of the Committee's report and it was passed without much discussion, Mr. Mehta, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, approving of it.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACT.

The Bill to amend the Bombay Improvement Trust Act was kept back for the next day. The Select Committee's report, which was unanimous stated: "We are of opinion that the Bill should contain a statement of the purposes on which the duty will be spent, the area to which these purposes will be limited and the proportion in which the proceeds of the tax shall be allotted to the City of Bombay and the Bombay suburban division. The preamble to the Bill has been amended, the Sub-Section 195B added accordingly. As it is the intention of Government that the buildings erected within the City of Bombay shall be handed over to the Corporation as soon as the scheme of building operations has been carried to completion and rents are stabilised, we are of opinion that provision should be made in the Bill for this purpose. The New Clause, 1950, provides for separate accounts being kept of expenditure on providing tenements within the Municipal limits for giving the Corporation in the year 1938 the option of taking over such tenements subject to all liabilities in respect thereof for the adjusment of such liabilities by arbitration and where the income in the year 1936 from such tenements is less than the expenditure to be incurred on account thereof for the deduction by the Corporation from payments to be made under Section 195 B of the amount of such loss.

We discussed the question of the proposed works and decided that the question was outside the scope of the Bill. The appointment of an executive board would require further legislation, but it was decided by the casting vote of the chairman to recommend that two advisory boards should be constituted, one for the City of Bombay and one for the Bombay suburban revenue division. The advisory board for the City of Bombay should consist of two representatives, elected by the Corporation, one by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce one by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, one by the Millowners' Association and one by the Improvement Trust. The board for the Bombay suburban revenue division should be representative of local authorities and important interests in the subdivision."

The two Bombay Town Planning Acts were also passed without discussion.

BOMBAY PLEADERS' BILL.

The Bill relating to the pleaders in the presidency was then read the second time.

The Select Committee's report was a long one and the Bill was amended a great deal in the report.

The mover said the Bill would place the pleaders in a satisfactory position and at the same time would improve matters from the point of view of the general public. The report said: "We have had the advantage of certain proposals to amend the Bill which were put before us by the Hon. the Advocate General in the form of draft amendments. The general principles on which the proposed amendments proceed are as follows: (a) That the position of pleaders should be assimilated to that of Attorneys of the High Court as regards a lien in certain respects for and the recovery of taxed costs. (b) That disciplinary jurisdiction in respect of pleaders should vest in the High Court. (c) That the form of *sanad* for High Court pleaders and district pleaders should be as far as possible the same. (d) That pleaders should be allowed to appear before public officers in judicial and quasi-judicial matters. These principles were approved by the Committee and the amendments submitted have, with slight alteration, been embodied in the Bill. The notes on the clauses appended will further explain the grounds on which the amendments made in the Bill are based.

Clause 2. The definition of "pleader" has been amended to indicate what at present has to be gleaned from several sources viz. that attorneys of the High Court are entitled to practise outside Bombay in the same manner as High Court vakils.

Clause 5, the provisions restricting a pleader to a particular district must be retained to render effective the power given to the district judge under Section 8 (a) of providing for courts in which the number of practising pleaders.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment was then put to vote and declared lost, but Mr. Garud asked for a division and the result was 16 voted for the amendment and 25 voted against. It was, therefore, lost.

Mr. Garud's another amendment was to enable High Court pleaders to appear before any public officer exercising judicial functions. The Advocate General opposed it and said the Select Committee had accepted the original clause. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Upasani's amendment to clause 8 (a) provided that the pleaders may practise in any civil court in the district, the original sub-clause providing that he may only practise in those courts assigned to him by the District Judge.

Mr. Harchandrai supported the amendment as also Messrs. Parekh, Mr. Harilal Desai, and Sathe, but Government opposed and change. It was defeated accordingly.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

ATTACK ON MAJ. GEN. STRICKLAND.

FURTHER DELAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Sept. 28.

Major-General Strickland commands the Cork division. He was motoring at six o'clock in the evening from the barracks towards the city when he was fired on by a number of men. His driver was wounded and his ear was riddled with bullets. Major-General Strickland returned the fire and hit a man who was either killed or wounded as he had to be carried off.

SINN FEIN RAID AGAIN

DUBLIN POSTAL STAFFS' WAGES STOLEN.

NIGHT PORTER COVERED WITH REVOLVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

The wages of the Dublin postal staffs amounting to several thousands sterling were stolen last night from the Parsels Office by two armed men who covered the night porter with revolvers locked him in a cell and then decamped.

MR. MACSWENEY STILL FASTING.

RELATIVES DISCONTINUE ISSUING BULLETINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 27.

The relatives of Mr. MacSweney who is still fasting, announce that owing to allegations that he is being fed (which they absolutely deny) they will discontinue to issue bulletins which they have been regularly doing.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MAJ-GEN. STRICKLAND.

FRUSTRATED BY RETUNING FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Sept. 25
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 27.

It is officially announced that an attempt to assassinate Major-General Strickland in Cork was frustrated by Major-General Strickland returning fire, it is believed effectively. The General was uninjured.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION ON OIL BARGE.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Eight lives were lost and many were injured as the result of a disastrous explosion on a barge containing large oiltanks in the Thames off Millwall to-day. Without the slightest warning the tank suddenly burst into flames and the explosion sent huge pieces of iron flying through the air together with the mangled limbs of the unfortunate men working on the barge at the time. The head of one man was found on the roof of an adjoining building. The reports of the explosion was heard a mile away and the windows of the houses in an area two hundred yards square were smashed.

MINERS AND COAL-OWNERS.

BOTH COMMITTEES TO MEET ON OCT. 25.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept 24.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 27.

The Miners' Federation Executive and Coal owners Central Committee will meet at the Board of Trade on October 25th.

SALE OF AUSTRALIA'S SURPLUS WHEAT.

NEGOTIATION WITH EGYPTIAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Melbourne.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughes stated that the Commonwealth surplus of wheat was estimated at two and a half million tons. The freight was the key to the situation. He announced that he was negotiating with the Egyptian Government for the sale of three hundred thousand tons at a cost of nine millions sterling.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY ESTIMATES FOR 1920-21

PERSONNEL AND STRENGTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Melbourne.—The Commonwealth Navy Estimates for 1920-21 amount to £3,266,000 sterling. The maximum personnel provided for in the coming year is 6,628 and it is hoped that the figure will be reduced to 4651 by next July.

The seagoing fleet is reduced to six submarines, six destroyers, two sloops, the cruiser Brisbane and the training cruiser Sydney.

Eleven ships have been placed on the reserved list.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LARGER CONTINENTAL SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The Prices have been fairly well-maintained during the week mainly owing to the Indian covering operations and some purchases for China.

The position of the China exchange is still dominated by strong speculative influences, which, from the view point of silver are not an element of strength. The continental supplies have been rather larger possibly owing to the recent increased depreciation of German mark.

NEW JUTE SYNDICATE

ACQUIRES FIVE BIG CONCERNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

A syndicate known as the Jute Industries Limited has acquired five large jute businesses in Dundee.

M. MILLERAND'S ELECTION.

FRENCH PRESS EXPRESS SATISFACTION.

TRIBUTE TO HIS ABILITIES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Sept. 27.

Paris, Sept. 24th.—The Havas Agency says:—The whole of the press except a few Socialist papers is unanimous in expressing the deepest satisfaction at the outcome of the Presidential election, which, the papers say, conclusively shows that France repudiating party strifes and wrangles had adopted the policy of order, work and social progress.

The "Gaulois" perceives the dawn of a new Republican era.

"Le Journal" writes:—The imposing majority given M. Millerand will invest him with a power to carry on the task he undertook as Premier. France now has a head whose persuasive and firm authority will ensure to Governmental action harmonious continuity.

From the most remote district of France reports are being received in the Havas office testifying to the unanimous satisfaction over M. Millerand's election. Important leading provincial papers join with the Parisian press in viewing M. Millerand's election as a happy event and they concur in regarding M. Millerand as the best qualified to uphold France's prestige and to ensure her prompt economic rehabilitation. They eulogise the clear-mindedness and willpower of the new President who, as Premier, secured to France the benefits to be derived from the Peace Treaty and stopped the short onrushing anarchy thus ensuring to France her present unparalleled ranquility in the midst of disturbed Europe.

Public opinion in both Paris and the provinces is unanimous in viewing the election prompted solely by patriotism and the spirit of national union as a fit answer to popular aspirations and boding well for the future.

The papers in Alsace and Lorraine and in the devastated regions are most sanguine in greeting the elevation to the highest office of the man who in a few months' tenure of the office of the High Commissioner succeeded in revivifying and reorganising and putting in tone again with the Mother Country, the provinces curbed for fifty years under Prussian yoke.

A leading paper in the north of France pertinently sums up the unanimous impressions by stating that M. Millerand did not arrive at Elysee in an ordinary way. He was actually pushed there by the nation's consensus of opinion which felt that a strong willed man was needed.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Paris.—M. Leygues formerly Minister of Marine has been appointed Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The members of the Millerand Cabinet remain in office.

MR. TAGORE IN HOLLAND.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 27.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, in the course of a lecture in the Amsterdam University before a large and attentive audience stated that his work in Holland was aimed at a better a usual appreciation and closer co-operation between the East and the West. Mr. Tagore intends to remain a week in Holland. He will lecture at The Hague on "Meeting of the East and the West" and at Rotterdam on "My ideals of Education."

SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED.

9TH DAY OF POSTAL STRIKE.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS UNSATISFACTORY.

TAXING THE PUBLIC'S PATIENCE.

To-day is the ninth day of the Postal Strike and the situation is unchanged. The Postal authorities whose attitude from the beginning has been one of stubborn stiffness do not apparently care to make any move for a settlement. And we are to-day where we were exactly a week ago, despite the heroic efforts of the authorities who have been all these days busy bringing down recruits from other parts of the country. The public has been suffering greatly from the inconvenience and trouble caused by the carelessness of those responsible for sorting and distributing letters. The English mail which arrived at 2 p.m. on Saturday last was delivered in this office only yesterday forenoon. This speaks for itself when attempts have been made in certain quarters to say that the Postal authorities have been "splendidly successful" in coping with the situation.

RULES FOR THE PUBLIC.

The public have been specially requested by the authorities to observe the following rules to help them in their task:—

All letters and articles for Government offices, railways, and large firms and banks will be sorted separately and messengers calling for letters should be directed to give the name of the office, railway, or firm

Articles addressed to small firms located in well-known buildings, will be sorted according to the names of the buildings; likewise those addressed to persons staying in well-known residential buildings.

Letters addressed to small firms and individuals and bearing only the names of the streets will be sorted according to the names of the streets.

Articles which are received bearing only the names of localities are being sorted alphabetically, viz., letters and articles addressed to Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Jews according to the surname, and to Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans and small firms according to the first name.

The situation at the Telegraphic office is also not very promising. Even with the help of the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts the authorities find great difficulties in pulling on with the work. However, the scouts and the volunteers have been doing admirable work.

OIL WOREERS AT SEWREE.

The workmen of the Sewree Oil companies are still out. The chances of their resuming duty are remote as they have definitely declared that they will not go in until their grievances are fully redressed. They are not going to accept any verbal assurances or compromises.

MATHRADAS MILL.

Monday saw no change in the strike situation at the Mathradas Mill, where workmen of the Weaving Department have downed tools.

FALSE REPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—False reports are published in your morning and evening contemporaries to the effect that the men "refuse to make any move even towards negotiation for settlement." As a matter of fact I wrote to Mr. Sams the very first day informing him of the strike and offering to cooperate with him to bring about a settlement. I have received no reply to my letter. The men have lost all faith in mere negotiations. What is required is for Government to investigate whether the cost of living is so high in Bombay as to justify their demands. If it be, then it is the bounden duty of Government to grant the demands. If the income of the Post Office be insufficient to meet the extra cost, the postage ought to be increased. Strictly speaking the Post Office ought not to be made the source of income. At present it is regarded as a source of income. Every year there is some surplus over expenditure. Last year it was over 30 lakhs, I am informed. One lakh would have sufficed to meet all the demand of the Bombay postmen, menials and telegraph peons. I suggested a Committee of Mr. Sams and myself. In case we differ Mr. Ghandi to arbitrate. There is no response nor any other suggestion from Mr. Sams.

It is not for me to express any opinion on the smooth working of the Post Office with the aid of boy scouts and girl guides under eminent commanders. If the citizens of Bombay are satisfied well and good; but all this does not solve the problem. The problem is: Can the Post Office attract men with their service on the time-scale sanctioned by them and keep them content on the prospects opened for them? If they can, then they would show that equally capable men are available in Bombay. It may be that competition is severe and men become for the sake of the daily bread. Such men will soon get dissatisfied again. There is one rule and one rule only that ought to be applied. That rule is what is the minimum cost of living for the class of men from whom the postmen menials and telegraph peons are recruited? It is not difficult to arrive at that figure. In fact Government appointed an officer to make the investigation. So far as the clerks are concerned he recommended Rs. 73 as the minimum cost. This is my information. I should like Mr. Sams to confirm or contradict it. But Government sanctioned only Rs. 32 for the clerks although its own expert recommended Rs. 72. The average of the minimum for cooly and clerk is Rs. 52. What other proof is required to substantiate the men's case. I am asking every man to state in writing his age, service, grade, pay under time-scale and present pay and allowances, the rent of his room, the number of dependents, debts incurred and interests paid. This will give Government a fair idea of the lot of the men whose honesty and fidelity are admitted by every Government official from the Director-General to Postmaster of every village post-office.

I have no doubt methods will be devised for coping temporarily with the work. Some of the methods are these:—

(1) Keeping bags unopened in big rooms for sorting at some later date.

(2). The pardah is brought into requisition. So that no one can see through the windows, the thousands of bags waiting for somebody to sort. Formerly these windows in the G. P. O. were kept open. Now they are closed and the screens pulled down. This pardah system is in blind methods of the bland resisters.

(3) Embargo on the entrance into Bombay of all insured letters and parcels and money orders from upcountry. This betrays the real nature of the temporary work being done at present. One should have thought that these workers could deal at least with the insured articles; They form only a little of the total volume, but the fact that the Post Office Authorities cannot undertake the responsibility of delivering insured articles shows the worthlessness of the system of boy scouts, girl guides and delivery centres. Of course the easiest way of doing the work is to issue orders to all mofussil Post offices not to accept insured letters parcels or money orders for Bombay. This is the third method.

(4) New Rubber stamps are brought into use with the marks "Incomplete Address. Returned to Sender." I have no doubt the sender will discover that the address has suddenly become incomplete. Before the strike the same address was complete enough to ensure delivery.

(5.) *"Not Called for. Returned to Sender."* This is the stamp for registered letters that have found their way into Bombay inspite of the Embargo. I should like the Postmaster of Bombay to inform the public on how many thousand letters these two rubber stamps have made their mark during the last week and compare them with the week before the strike.

What an excellent Postal Service for Urbs prima in Indis!—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Sept. 27.

RAILWAYMEN IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONCILIATION BOARDS URGED.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. E. Jones, President, Railway Workmen's Association of India, Moghalsarai, to His Excellency the Viceroy, and Governor-General in Council, Simla.

"On behalf of the Railwaymen of India I earnestly request you to institute without delay the establishment of Conciliation Boards throughout India.

Failing early intervention my association cannot hold itself responsible for any grave results that hereafter arise.

The attitude of Agents and Railway Board towards the men in every respect is adverse to British justice.

I crave the indulgence of an early interview with your Excellency to lay before you the hopeless state of affairs existing and the critical situation that has arisen thereby.

I earnestly request your Excellency to accede to my request due to the non-sympathetic attitude of Agents and the Railway Board."

AN AEROPLANE CRASH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON,
Recd. 1-30

While pleasure-cruising over Hendon this afternoon to-day an aeroplane with two persons crashed. Three persons were killed and two women were injured. One was badly injured.

BAR AGAINST WOMEN.

CORPORATION DECIDES UPON REMOVAL.

MUNICIPAL ACT TO BE AMENDED.

MR. B. N. MOTIWALA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar yesterday, when after a lengthy discussion, it was resolved to request Government to remove from the Municipal Act the sex bar placed against women as such disqualifying them from becoming Municipal Councillors. There were about fifty European, Parsi and Hindu ladies present to listen to the debate.

SEX BAR AGAINST WOMEN.

The proposition, moved by Mr. N. M. [redacted] as follows:—

"[redacted]he Elections Committee be requested to report whether it is not desirable in the City of Bombay Municipal Act to remove the sex bar which prevents women from becoming members of the [redacted]."

Mr. Joshi said all the civilised countries in the world were removing the sex bar against women not only in matters civic but political as well and he saw no reason why India should lag behind in this matter. If India wanted to be in a position of equality with the other advanced countries then it should move with the times. He enquired what use it was their saying the country was fit for democratic institutions when they themselves wanted to exclude women, who formed half the population of the country, from participating in public affairs. Why should they assume that half the population of their country was not fit for local self-government? If they did this, they themselves would be declaring that the country was unfit for local self-government. He saw little use of all their talk about democracy if they wanted to exclude half the population from enjoying the right of local self-government. He did not assent for one moment that all women were fit to exercise this right, but he insisted that even if there were only one or two ladies in Bombay who were fit to become members of this Corporation then they should put no restriction upon their getting themselves elected simply because they were women.

"DO JUSTICE TO WOMEN."

At a previous discussion of this question Mr. Dhondy had enquired who would rock the cradle at home when women left it to come to the Corporation and expressed an apprehension that husbands might have to do it. He (the speaker) was of opinion that men if they wanted to do justice to women should put up with that inconvenience though he doubted such a contingency would arise. Besides, women had more leisure than men and the Corporation would have no difficulty in obtaining a quorum at their meetings if ladies were allowed to become members. He appealed to the Corporation to rise to the occasion and rectify the mistake they had made some time ago in throwing out a similar proposition.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition.

MR. B. N. MOTIWALA'S AMENDMENT

Mr. B. N. Motiwala considered it a waste of time to send this matter to the Committee when they had in the past discussed it so often and as he thought, they were now agreed upon the justification of the proposed change. He, therefore, moved an amendment requesting the President to address Government representing that in the opinion of the Corporation the sex bar placed against women as such disqualifying them from becoming Municipal Councillors was out of keeping with the spirit of the times and the progress made by women since the passing of the present Municipal Act, and constituted an unmerited slur on the womanhood of Bombay and that they therefore should amend the Act with a view to its early removal.

AN ARCHAIC BAR.

Continuing, Mr. Motiwala said the sex bar had now become quite archaic. He declared the ladies of Bombay had been doing very valuable, disinterested and noble work through their organisations and there were many societies which owed their success principally to the ladies' co-operation. In the Municipal Act an insult had been offered to the womanhood of this Presidency by classifying women with lunatics and criminals, as those excluded from being members of the Corporation, and he appealed to his colleagues to do their utmost to have this slur removed.

[redacted]D. B. P. Master, seconding the amendment asserted the days had gone by when [redacted] keep out women from participation in self-government. If the people [redacted] in all directions they [redacted] his right to women.

[redacted]L. E. SUKHIA.

[redacted]khia, opposing both the [redacted]endment, said the [redacted] was to remain at [redacted]. He admitted In[redacted]ted than they [redacted] the present authorities here, but of those in England. stage of their education they could claim to stand on a footing of equality with their sisters in Western countries.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas: "Certainly."

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said women at present enjoyed the right of voting at elections and if they wanted better Municipal Government they might help towards that result by not returning unfit members. On a former occasion it was a lady who proposed his nomination to this Corporation and it was a lady who seconded the nomination, which showed that they appreciated the worth of a really deserving man who was prepared to do them justice, but would oppose their claims if he considered them unjust. In conclusion he would say to the ladies that they should stay at home and do their duties and first of all claim their rights in their homes. The time had not yet come when they should be given the right of becoming members of the Corporation and he thought it would be sheer folly on their part to pass either the proposition or the amendment.

UNCONVINCING.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala opposed both the proposition and the amendment. He had found all the arguments in favour of granting this right to women unconvincing.

Mr. P. Anstey did not at all think Mr. Petit's or Dr. De Monte's homes would be disturbed if their wives came to the Corporation Hall. He trusted none of the frivolous arguments that had been advanced against granting the right to women would have the smallest weight with Councillors. It was shocking to him to hear an Indian gentleman say that Indian women were essentially inferior to European women. That Indian women were not so well educated as their sisters in Europe and America was a fact, but it did no mean that their intelligence was in any way inferior.

CAUTIOUS MR. KAMDAR!

Mr. M. M. Kamdar admitted women could render them material help in the solution of questions of health, sanitation and education, but he thought the matter should first be considered in all its aspects by the Committee

Mr. P. J. Marzban declared the proposition had been brought simply with a view to please the gallery. If his wife were to come to the Corporation his home would not be rendered unhappy, but it would be made uncomfortable. There might be three or four able ladies in Bombay, who were fit to become members of the Corporation, but one swallow did not make a summer. He wanted women to be nearer their hearths and homes than nearer the Corporation Hall. He opposed both the proposition and the amendment.

"RECTIFY THE WRONG."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was shocked at some of the arguments that had been advanced against the proposition and the amendment. They had hitherto out of sheer selfishness deprived the ladies of their inherent right of co-operating with them in the work of Municipal Government, and he appealed to them to rectify the wrong. Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Kamdar appeared to think that if they gave this right to women the latter would flock in their thousands to this Hall and their homes be rendered uncomfortable. He did not anticipate such a result. Had men come out in their thousands to get elected to the Corporation because they had got that right? For one thing, women had more time at their disposal to serve the city.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas said as they lived their outlook expanded and they came to believe that their home was not confined to the narrow limits of their household, but extended to the whole of their city, their country and humanity. Why should they exclude women from serving the city, who in their vision saw their home extended beyond its narrow limits? The ladies had the same right as men to widen their vision and serve the country. It was incorrect to say that women had been kept out of the Indian National Congress. They had not only attended as delegates and addressed the Congress, but one of them had been elected its President—the highest honour which it was in the power of that assembly to confer on anybody.

WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA.

He declared Indian women even in ancient times had taken part in public affairs. It was true that the number of educated women in England was greater than that in India, but as far as intelligence was concerned Indian women were in no way inferior to their sisters in other parts of the world. It was quite unbecoming in this twentieth century to deny women the right of co-operating with men in municipal matters. He cited a number of instances in support of his assertion that in recent times it was the ladies who by raising their voice had righted matters and he declared a conspicuous example of this was the achievement of the ladies' deputation to H. E. the Viceroy in regard to the question of Fiji, when their appeal moved Lord Chelmsford to do his utmost to bring about the desired result. He also asked them to bear in mind the splendid work done by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council during the war—work which drew the admiration not only of the

LABOUR CONSCRIPTION IN GERMANY.

FOR ACCELERATING PRODUCTION

MODIFIED FORM OF SOVIET METHOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 27.

With the object of accelerating production Germany is apparently adopting a modified form of the Soviet labour conscription methods. A Berlin message states that the Government is formulating a plan by which all males between the ages of 18 and 25 must work for certain definite period in coal-mines and the allied industries.

SIR S. BANDARANAIKE LEAVES FOR CEYLON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Sir Solomon Bandaranaike is leaving for Ceylon to-day.

They would be showing utter disregard for the sense of propriety and justice to ladies if they denied them the right to serve the city. He hoped the Corporation would rise to the occasion and support the amendment.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji asserted the time had come when they should allow women to become Municipal Councillors. He supported the amendment.

"TIME NOT YET COME."

Mr. S. C. Dhondy claimed that he had greater respect for ladies than any of his colleagues had and he was in favour of the principle of granting them the right of becoming Municipal Councillors but he thought the time had not yet come when they could act upon it. A surprising feature about the discussion was that among those who spoke in favour of granting the right to women were some who would not so much as take their wives to public meetings or even to a cinema.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said there were several ladies in Bombay who were quite fit to be Councillors.

Dr. M. B. Velkar urged that the sex bar should be removed to enable those women, who were fitted for Municipal work, to become Councillors.

Dr. Javle said the whole world had changed its views in the matter and Bombay should come in line with other advanced cities by allowing women to become Municipal Councillors.

MR. J. B. PETIT'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. J. B. Petit asked them to consider the effect which the granting of such rights in western countries had had on the home life there. Intellectually women were equally qualified with men to become Municipal Councillors, but women's participation in public affairs would mean their detachment from their proper sphere and society would suffer in consequence. Woman had her proper sphere of work—the noble sphere of moulding and forming her children's character and he did not think she ought to come down from that high pedestal. He opposed both the proposition and the amendment.

"NO RUSH OF LADY CANDIDATES."

Mr. J. A. Wadia could not at all understand what harm there could be if a couple of ladies came into this hall as Councillors. He could not for the life of him understand why the Corporators should be in such great funk about it. In England they had seven million women voters and yet only one out of thirty candidates had been able to get into Parliament. So they in Bombay need not apprehend a rush of lady candidates for the Corporation. The opposition to the enfranchisement of women in England had died out and he had little doubt that it would die out here too. He did not see why they should prevent women from distinguishing themselves as they (the Corporators) had been distinguishing themselves. He supported the proposition.

MORE SUPPORTERS.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir supported the amendment because he felt that the time had now come when in certain aspects of local self-government they could well take the help of women with advantage. He would not at all be sorry if two or three capable ladies displaced two or three male Councillors for he believed it would be of advantage to the Corporation. He hoped and believed ladies would not come into the Corporation merely as ornaments. Those, who were prepared to work and sacrifice part of their time to this work, would be quite welcome. It was possible that some unfit women would be elected but he thought there were fewer chances of this being the case than of unfit male candidates being returned.

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan whole-heartedly supported the amendment. He asserted they had no right to close the doors of the Corporation against women after having given them the right to vote at Municipal elections.

Mr. H. P. Mody supported the proposition. He did not see why they should object to ladies becoming Councillors.

The closure was applied at this stage.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Joshi withdrew his proposition in favour of Mr. Motiwala's amendment, which, being put to the vote, was carried 15 members voting for it and 11 against.

A poll was demanded, and the amendment was carried, 17 voting for it and 12 against 16.

RIGA CONFERENCE.

BOLSHEVIST CONCESSIONS.

SOVIET DEMAND FOR PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 27.

While the Poles continue their pursuit of the Bolshevists south of Pripet, the Riga Peace Conference yesterday got to grips with the realities of the situation. M. Joffre, the chief Bolshevist delegate, dramatically announced that the Soviet were prepared to abandon their demands for reduction of the Polish Army, disarmament, cessation of war industries also railway privileges through Poland.

The Bolshevists are prepared to agree to the armistice with the line considerably east of the Curzon line leaving Eastern Galicia in the hands of the Poles with a subsequent referendum as regards the form of Government. The Soviet demands, however, Polish recognition of the independence of the Ukraine, Lithuania and White Russia.

DR. RYASANOW.

APPOINTED SUCCESSOR TO M. KAMENEFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 27.

Dr. D. Ryasanow, the well-known Russian Communist who is coming to Britain as the successor to M. Kameneff, who has been refused permission to return, is a Doctor of Medicine. He is reputed to have been largely responsible for finishing M. Kerensky's regime and is one of the leaders of the Third Internationalists.

TSARIST RUSSIAN MINISTER.

OFFICIAL RELATIONS ENDED BY CHINESE GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

Peking.—A Mandate has been issued terminating the official relations between the Chinese Government and the Tsarist Russian Minister.

SOVIET RE-ORGANISING RED ARMY.

TROTSKY IN SUPREME COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Sept 25.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 27.

Helsingfors.—The Russian Soviet is reorganising the Red Army. The Supreme Command is being offered to Trotsky with M. Podvoisky as assistant.

IN TEE COUNCIL OF CHAMBER

(Continued from page 6.)

blishments of the relief given by the scheme and wanted the Government orders empowering them to do it, to be withdrawn. One learnt with astonishment that these were matters not of public interest and that too in the eyes of a Government which allow a patient discussion of police inspectors' salaries and sit with solemn ease watching a debate regarding the cost incurred in providing a bungalow in Bombay for the Chairman of the Improvement Trust. One can only hope that in the reformed Councils, the Moderate intellect that will be available for co-operation with Government will strongly visit such flimsy attempts to strangle legitimate discussion. From p.m. to now, that is 5 p.m., it has been lawyers' day. The Council after passing the Bill to provide for the extension of primary education in the city of Bombay and consenting to the withdrawal of the Tobacco Bill has been discussing the amendments to the Pleaders' Bill.

The Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to pleaders was, as Sir George Carmichael pointed out, subjected to a considerable and radical revision in the Select Committee. Nearly all the objectionable features which had caused apprehension amongst non-official members have been taken out and the amendments over which the Council spent more than two hours, referred more to matters of technical detail than to any question of principle. After an amendment from Mr. Sethna to Clause 30 which caused same amusement in the house because of Mr. Sethna's sudden enthusiasm for the lawyer class, the Bill eventually passed its second and third reading. Mr. Sethna pressed his amendment to a division and fifteen voted for it while twenty-one were against.

A Passage-at-Arms.

To the surprise of the house the Governor then brought up the Tobacco Bill again and intimated that he had committed an error in ruling in asking for the withdrawal of the Tobacco Bill without allowing any member to speak on it. Government cannot withdraw their own Bills without putting the matter to vote. Mr. Purshottamdas with his accustomed ability and unfailing accuracy had of course been busy and had formed out that Section 37, Clause 2, about the conduct of proceedings was in his favour. So he was allowed to say why he was against the withdrawal and then there ensued a lively wrangle between him and the Member-in-charge Mr. Curtis, with the Governor as the umpire, to see that there was fairness in debate. He wanted Mr. Purshottamdas to say in short why he was against the withdrawal of the measure. The latter was full [illegible] facts and figures and began his contention by saying that it was unfair for the Government now to announce their intention to withdraw by marshalling up extracts from Government papers and Select Committee proceedings. Mr. Curtis rose to a point of order and succeeded in making a speech vehement in its arguments, but futile in its attempts to browbeat Mr. Purshottamdas. The Governor called Mr. Curtis to order and left the house under the charge of Sir George Carmichael. Mr. Purshottamdas was allowed to have his say. He continued that the restrictions on the tobacco trade were very annoying and must be removed forthwith. Mr. Curtis thought this was a matter between the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay tobacco trade and he saw no reason why Government should hurry up the matter. Let the new Minister look into the question. The matter of cows was decided against Mr. Purshottamdas and after the passage of the Police Bill the Council adjourned at a quarter to six.

PRICE-CUTTING MOVEMENT IN U. S.

FALL IN AMERICAN WHEAT RATE

OTHER GRAINS DROP TO LOWEST PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 27.

Chicago.—Wheat fell thirteen cents at to day's market. The fall is largely the result of the agitation for general reduction of the prices of food-stuffs. Other grains dropped to the lowest prices touched for the 1920 crop.

SEQUEL TO FORD CO'S PRICE-CUTTING.

MANY COMPANIES FOLLOWING LEAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 27.

New York.—Prominent business men believe that the Ford Company's price cutting followed by the Franklin Company will considerably affect not only the motor industry but all commercial enterprises. Many companies have already announced reductions including a big lumber concern at Toledo, which has reduced its prices twenty per cent., which is admittedly a direct result of the Ford Companys action.

REDUCTION BY 25 PER CENT IN OTHER GOODS.

MOVEMENT FOR REDUCING COST OF LIVING BECOMING GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Sept. 27.

New York.—In connection with the great price-cutting movement, it is expected that the prices of woollens clothing, shoes and food will also decline. Several of the largest clothiers have already made reductions of 25 per cent. The present movement to reduce the excessive cost of living is becoming general throughout the country.

GENUINE REDUCTION IN RUBBER PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 27.

The Council of the Rubber Growers' Association in London has unanimously resolved in view of the low price of rubber to recommend an immediate genuine reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the estimated monthly output of each estate.

ANTICIPATED SURPLUS IN RUBBER PRODUCTION.

MAJORITY RECOMMEND REDUCTION IN PRICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Sept. 27.

The Rubber Growers' Association points out that if the production continues at the present rate there will be a surplus of from 35,000 to 40,000 tons at the end of 1920. The Council communicated by telegraph with the principal associations in the Malaya, Ceylon and India and Burma and with the International Rubber Growers' Association at the Hague which thoroughly represents the principal rubber growing interests in the Dutch Indies.

The replies make it clear that except in Burma where only small acreage is planted, the Councils of the Associations are prepared to recommend the measures to effect the desired reduction. The Council recommends that reduction should be effected by the modification of the system of tapping until the economic position justifies the modification of restriction. The members signing the form of assent will be released from an agreement if restriction does not receive sufficient support to justify its continuance.

DANGER IN MIDDLE EAST.

TASHKENT-CENTRE OF BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA

JAVA AS APPROACH TO INDIA

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. Sept. 27.

"The Times" in a leader deprecates the alarm at the recent threat from Tchicherin as regards the "great movement against Britain in Asia" and declines to take the Baku gathering tragically. It says that the real danger in the Middle East is not Bolshevist arms but Bolshevist propaganda of which Tashkent is the active centre under the Peters of Sidney Street fame who finds difficulty to get emissaries to India.

The Third International is therefore believed to be establishing a new propagandist centre in the Java whence an approach to India is easier, but the Dutch Government may safely be left to deal with it.

LATEST CABLES.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN TANGLE

BOTH PARTIES APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Sept. 28.

The Lithuanian-Polish tangle, is growing worse. The Poles have notified the League of Nations that they denounce the Lithuanian armistice on account of the Bolsheviks massing troops in Lithuanian territory against the Poles and Poles have begun a new offensive against the Lithuanians and have occupied Kopciowo. Simultaneously the Lithuanians have appealed to the League of Nations requesting immediate intervention to stop the new Polish aggression.

NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Sept. 28.

Paris.—In the course of his message to the Senate and Chamber, M. Millerand condemns all domestic dissensions in order that France should concentrate wholly on the development of her greatness and prosperity. He affirms that his election shows that the country is determined to pursue at home and abroad the policy which has been followed for the last eight months and which will continue with more vigour and continuity. The President declares that the Treaty of Versailles must be strictly executed in complete agreement with the Allies. He says that French democracy places legitimate hopes on the progress of the League of Nations.

French Colonies have repaid abundantly the debt to France which recognises this by associating them more closely with her political and moral life. The message declares that one of the results and not the least desired for the war should be the reduction of military service consistent with the needs of national defence. M. Millerand concludes by saying that France has resumed the work of peace with fervent ardour and that she is setting an example which is gaining the admiration of the whole world.

BANK RATE TO BE RAISED.

TO RESTRICT SPECULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Sept. 28.

It is reported that the bank rate will be raised in the near future. The decision has been taken in the hope that large stocks of goods at present held back will be marketed thus reducing the prices. It is stated that the Treasury is now determined to make a serious effort to restrict the activities of speculators and to compel merchants to disgorge their accumulated stocks. At present the bank rate is seven per cent.

RUN OVER BY LORRY.

The Coroner held another inquest on the body of an unknown Hindu male, aged about 24 years. On Saturday, James Frank Jess, a driver in the Military Transport Service, was driving motor lorry No. 4884 and towing another lorry No. 4886. Both the lorries were empty. He was driving from Ballard Pier to the Military Transport Barracks and when entering the Mint Road gate of the Town Barracks, where the road slopes upwards, the deceased and another man came suddenly from behind a tree which was near the gate. One man ran to the right of the lorry, but the deceased fell and the left front wheel went over the left side of his face. The lorry was stopped at once and the man who was unconscious and bleeding was taken out. Police Spy No. 217-A, who was on duty there, took the man in a military ambulance to the Marine Lines War Hospital, where he was found dead.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ALI BROTHERS AND KHILAFAT.

A CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S CRUSHING REFUTATION.

LETTER TO MR. MONTAGU

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Mahomed Ali to the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India:—

With the name of Allah, the Most Merciful and the Most Compassionate.

The Indian Khilafat Delegation,
8, Albert Hall Mansions,
Kensington Gore, S. W. 7,
April 12th, 1920.

Telephone:—
Kensington 3077.

Sir,

As you are no doubt aware, I was interned along with my brother, Mr Shaukat Ali, by the order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, dated the 15th May, 1915, issued under the Defence of India Act; and subsequently we were transferred to places in the territorial jurisdictions of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces respectively.

Finally, on the 8th June, 1919, we were confined as State prisoners in Betul jail in the Central Provinces, under Regulation III of 1818, and were released only on the 28th December, 1919.

No reason was originally assigned for our internment; but on the 26th September, 1917, the Hon. the Home Member of the Government of India, stated in the Imperial Legislative Council, that our liberty was restricted because we "freely expressed and promoted sympathy with the King's enemies."

No opportunity was afforded to us to meet any allegations against us until November, 1918, when the Government of India had appointed a Committee to investigate the case of our internment, to the personnel of which we took strong objection, on the ground of the notorious personal and political animus of one of the two members constituting the Committee. After our repeated requests for being furnished with a statement of charges against us, and of such evidence as existed in support of those charges, the Government of India while withholding all evidence, furnished us with a statement of reasons for our internment. These reasons were so vague and indefinite that we could not understand what precisely we were required to do to satisfy the Committee that our internment was never justified, and that its continuance for several years was still less warranted by any public considerations.

I do not intend to discuss at this moment the composition of the Committee and the obvious unfairness of its method of conducting its investigation *in camera* on purely *ex parte* evidence, which was withheld from us, though I may be permitted to refer to the fact that the Government declined to furnish to us even particulars as to time, place, etc., that would have enabled us to submit a satisfactory representation with regard to these allegations.

What is, however, of great importance is that, there was no allegation against us beyond vague and indefinite suggestions which amounted to this, that we were expressing and promoting sympathy with the Ottoman Khilafat, which, as we explained at great length in our representations to the Committee, we were bound by our faith to do.

COMMITTEE ADVISES RELEASE.

We do not know what report this unsatisfactory Committee submitted to Government after its very unsatisfactory enquiry. But after waiing for more than four months, and in reply to repeated enquiries, we were informed in April, 1919, that, while expressing its agreement with Government with regard to the necessity for our internment, as was anticipated by all who were acquainted with its composition and its mode of enquiry, even this Committee urged our release.

This advice, however, the Government rejected, and the grounds for its decision made it clear to us that it was determined to deny to us the right of giving public expression to the obligations imposed on us by our faith with regard to the Khilafat and the Holy Places, and to the views that we were entitled as members of the British Empire to publish with regard to the policy that the Empire should adopt in the matter of the Turkish settlement.

This constituted sufficient reasons for our refusing to abide by the terms of the orders issued to us from time to time under the Defence of India Act, restricting our liberties. But the decision of the Government not to release us in spite of the recommendation of the Committee that it had itself appointed, in spite of our objections to its personnel and to its procedure, synchronised with the massacre at Amritsar and the Punjab atrocities, and as a protest against this crushing and cruel repression of India's aspirations even for a moderate degree of freedom, and against the denial to the Mussalmans of their religious liberty, we decided to disregard in future the restrictions that had been imposed upon us, and that we had so patiently borne for full four years.

It was in consequence of this that, instead of trying us in a Court of Law, under the Defence of India Act, which we had been forced to defy, and thus enabling us to question its validity, and to vindicate our religious and political liberty, the Government of India resorted to the device of spiriting us away without charge or trial, and confining us as State prisoners in a jail under a *lettre de cachet* of the Executive. This was issued under an obsolete regulation, which it had itself passed more than a hundred years ago, when the Executive Government of the East India Company was itself the Legislature of the limited area over which it ruled.

When we were released on the 28th December, 1919, we found that the Khilafat question and the question of Indian liberties had become so acute that, although our grievances were not merely personal, public duty demanded from us for the satisfactory solution of these questions all the time and energy that we could in other circumstances have legitimately spared for seeking a redress of our own grievances. Moreover we felt that these grave issues, although sufficiently clear, were likely to be blurred in their outline if anything in the nature of personal bitterness on the part of those that advocated the cause of Islam and of India, however justified such bitterness may have been, permitted the least excuse to exist for those who were anxious to befog them. It was in this spirit that we issued a statement to the Nationalist Press in India soon after our release, and thenceforward devoted ourselves wholeheartedly to the advocacy of the Islamic and Indian cause; and while my brother Mr. Shaukat Ali began to organise the Khilafat movement in India in collaboration with other leaders of Muslim and Indian opinion, I myself accepted the responsibility of heading the Indian Khilafat Delegation which set out to explain the solemn religious obligations imposed by Islam, and to give expression to the overwhelming Indian national sentiment with regard to the Khilafat and cognate questions involved in the Turkish Settlement, and in doing so, carry on our mission of reconciliation and appeasement.

A DOUBLE MISFORTUNE.

That I had been deprived of my liberty along with my brother for more than four and a half years was an undoubted misfortune. But when, in spite of a strong feeling of injustice done to me, I, who have suffered under it, dismiss all bitterness from my own mind in order that a cause of such vital importance both to India and Great Britain should not be prejudiced, it is doubly a misfortune that the friends of those who were responsible for that injustice should not be willing to dismiss the feelings of bitterness from their minds, and having subjected me to gross injustice, should use that as an argument for doing still greater injustice to my people.

I refer, of course, to the string of questions asked in the House of Commons by Lieut.-Col. James, Col. Yates, Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Sir Charles Oman, on the 10th, 16th, 17th, 24th and 31st of March last, of which I enclose for the sake of ready reference, a copy, together with the replies given by the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Education who has been acting for you in your regrettable absence from the India Office.

With reference to the question asked by Lieut.-Col. James on the 10th March, and the reply given, I have the honour to state that it is wholly untrue that I had any "revolutionary tendencies," or ever had "intimate association with the Committee of the Union and Progress," or was on this account "interned on his own responsibility by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur."

With regard to the last statement what is true is, that Sir James (now Lord) Meston, while Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, took offence at my refusal to give up in deference to his wishes, the advocacy of the Muslim cause, when an officer subordinate to him, in 1913, pulled down part of a Mosque at Cawnpore, and prosecuted a number of Mussalmans as rioters and disturbers of public peace. In that connection I visited this country, as Col, Yate significantly recalls: and when Lord Hardinge was induced to set the accused free and partially to restore the demolished portion of the Mosque, and in consequence of this Lord Meston, according to the Anglo-Indian Press, felt greatly hurt and humiliated, my brother and I suffered for long as victims of his anger. Finally when, in April, 1915, I had to give up my public duties temporarily owing to ill-health and retire to my home in Rampur State, his Inspector-General of Police followed me, and brought such pressure to bear on His Highness that he could not but humour the Lieutenant-Governor. I willingly submitted to the restrictions he thus vicariously imposed on my liberty, but succeeded in regaining full liberty of action and movement before a month was over.

It was then that, immediately on my leaving Rampur on my way to a health resort, direct orders were issued for my internment, and my brother's too, by the bureaucracy in India, and Lord Meston doubly gained the object that had been frustrated by the intercession of my brother with our august master, His Highness the Nawab of Rampur. For alike the methods of some Indian officials, details of this curious episode, illustrating and the humiliating position of Indian rulers to-day, I beg to refer you to pp. 4-7-9 of the enclosed brochure containing some letters published in India in connection with our internment.

A GROSS MISTAKE.

On the 16th March, last, Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked a supplementary question whether I had not been interned during the war for "pro-German activities in India, and afterwards offered release from internment if I would take the oath of loyalty to the King-Emperor, which I refused to do." Mr. Fisher replied: "I believe that is roughly speaking a fact."

With reference to this, I have the honour to submit that in spite of the enumeration of quite a number of indefinite charges which the Committee of Enquiry was to investigate, never was a word mentioned by Government about any "pro-German activities" of mine, and I cannot understand how a Minister of the Crown could stand up in the House and make, what I cannot help calling, such a gross mistake. Presumably I am considered to be sufficiently honest and courageous to admit it if I am in fact responsible for any pro-German activities, because Mr. Fisher also admitted it to be a fact that I did not shrink from refusing to take the oath of loyalty to the King-Emperor when offered my release on that condition.

But, as a matter of fact, I had no concern what ever with any pro-German activities, **and never refused to take the oath of loyalty** to His Majesty. What I did, and what I refused to do, have been stated clearly enough in the enclosed collection of letters, in our representations to the Committee of Enquiry, and the statements we made before it; in our letter to his Excellency the Viceroy, dated 24th April, 1919; and, finally in the representation that we submitted to him from Betul jail on 9th July, 1919. With such ample material at his disposal, it is a pity that Mr. Fisher was content to admit Mr. Ormsby-Gore's statement to be a "fact", even "roughly speaking."

THE "OFFER" OF RELEASE.

Since Sir Valentine Chirol, writing to the "Times" on his return from India, also stated something to the same effect and this misstatement has been given a good deal of publicity, I am constrained to go a little more fully into this question of the offer of release and my alleged refusal to take the oath of loyalty by which it was conditioned. The first intimation that we ever received that our release was under consideration in September, 1917, was conveyed to us in the following telegram from our friend, Mr. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle":—

"Please let us know your intentions regarding Government's offer release. Suggest feasible to give assurance refrain from unconstitutional violent methods, not merely for remainder of war, but for all eternity. Government's offer is ungracious, but there is hope for country if you avail yourselves of it. Of course, do not wish to suggest anything involving misconstruction as admission of wrong methods in the past. Umar and others have seen this and we wish only country's and your good.—Horniman."

Until then no offer had been received by us from the Government, nor did we know at the time the terms of the Government reply to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah's question regarding the release of Mrs. Besant and her two lieutenants, and to his supplementary question regarding us, in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 5th September, 1917. Soon after perusing this telegram, the following reply was forwarded by us to the Censor with a view to obtain his sanction for transmission, as required by the terms of our internment:—

"Your telegram. Thanks. We have received no offer ourselves. Never unconstitutional or violent, we have always been God-fearing Moslems and law-abiding lovers of our country, and always desire and hope to be. We place our people's fullest freedom above our own, and confident that our friends would never wish us to prejudice that, we always welcome their counsel. But we cannot feel any joy at our own release if God-fearing and valiant patriots like Mrs Besant, Hasrat, Azad and Abdul Wali Khan here at Betul are not also released.—Shaukat Ali, Mohamed Ali."

This telegram was, however, referred by the Censor to the Local Administration, which, after some days, refused to permit its transmission. In the meantime the following telegram was actually despatched to Mr. Horniman on the 7th September, with the Censor's sanction:—

"Your telegram. Thanks. Our reply referred by Censor to Government. Place full reliance on friends.—Shaukat Ali Mohamed Ali."

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

On the morning of the 7th September, however, a very significant incident happened. Mr. Abdul Majid, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Criminal Intelligence Department), who had arrived from Simla called on us, and under instructions from Sir Charles Cleveland, Director of the C. I. D., showed to us the form of undertaking initialled by Sir Charles Cleveland, which, as he informed us, the latter desired us to give. It ran as follows:—

UNDERTAKING.

I shall abstain during the remainder of the war from doing, writing, or saying any thing intended or reasonably likely to encourage or assist the enemies of the King-Emperor. I shall also abstain from doing, writing or saying anything intended or reasonably likely to be construed as an attack upon the Allies and friends of the King-Emperor. I also promise to abstain from any violent or unconstitutional agitation which is likely to affect the public safety.

EXPLANATION.

The abstentions promised above are not intended to cause me to refrain from participation in politics within constitutional limits.

(Sd.) C. R. C.

We conversed with Mr. Abdul Majid for some time, desiring to understand precisely the nature and the scope of the required undertaking, particularly because we could not, consistently with our loyalty to Islam, act in any manner against the Khalifat or cease to express anr promote sympathy with the Khilafat. But, since he expressed his inability to say anything further about the matter, we decided that we should not give the least excuse to any of our enemies to suggest that we hesitated to give an undertaking demanded by our allegiance to his Majesty, and, accordingly, we gave the undertaking, making our position as Mussalmans clear by adding something to indicate that such an undertaking should not be construed to justify demands that we could not satisfy consistently with our allegiance to our faith.

WHAT THE MOTHER SAID.

As it happened, on casually learning what had transpired, our mother disregarding some extent, under the stress a great emergency, the custom tha prevails among our people came into th room where the Deputy Superintendent Police was conversing with us, and addresse him as nearly as we can remember in thes words:—

"I understand that the Government desires at last to do justice to my sons by restoring them to liberty. Naturally rejoice at this, for who can know better than myself what they have had to endure during the last 28 months, and what it has cost them to endure it? But I understand that Government now requires them to give an undertaking of some sort. Well, they are old enough to understand what is to their advantage and what is not to their advantage, and also to understand what is right and what is wrong. They certainly do not need any advice from me to-day. But I should like you to tell Government from me that they owe me a duty prior to any they may owe to others, for I bore them fo nine months and suckled them in their infancy, and our Prophet has told them that their Paradise lies under my feet. Knowing, as I do, all that they have suffered during their long exile and internment, can also understand how hard it must b for them to reject any terms the acceptance of which means the end of all this long drawn misery. But I want Government to know that if in order to escape from their sufferings they will promise anything in the least contrary to the dictates of their faith, or th interests of their country, God will, I feel sure, give enough strength to my mother' heart and these palsied hands to throttl them that instant, dear as they are to me, and strong and stalwart as they look. For the rest they have always been law-abiding subjects of the King-Emperor, and in your presence I order them to remain so in the future as well. That is all that I had to say and I would request you to tell the Government what I have told you."

THE UNDERTAKING.

The undertaking that, far from refusing to give, we actually gave, ran as follows:—

"B-ism-i-'llah-i-d-Rahman-i-r-Raheem.

We have always been God-fearing Muslims who accept above all else the commandments of God as conveyed to us in the Holy Quran and the life and saying of our Prophet Without prejudice to this faith, we have always been law-abiding lovers of our country, opposed to all unconstitutional and violent methods, and, war or no war, this we always desire and hope to remain. Therefore, we have no objection to give an assurance, any is still needed, to the effect that, without prejudice to our allegiance to Islam, *we shall abstain from doing, writing, or saying anything intended or reasonably likely to encourage or assist the enemies of the King-Emperor, and from doing, writing, or saying anything intended or reasonably likely to be construed as an attack upon the Allies and Friends of the King-Emperor, and that we shall also abstain from any violent or unconstitutional agitation likely to affect the public safety.* We understand, and base the above undertaking on the clear understanding, that the abstentions promised above are not intended to restrict in the slightest measure, our freedom to observe all our religious duties as Mussalmans, or to cause us to refrain from participation in politics within constitutional limits."

You will agree that with the exception of a statement to prevent any misconstruction of the undertaking as "admission of wrong methods in the past," as Mr. Horniman also was desirous of guarding against, we merely added a saving clause. "without prejudice to our, faith," and thereby made it clear that "the abstentions promised above were not intended to restrict in the slightest measure our freedom to observe all our religious duties as Mussalmans." But for this the undertaking given was precisely the same that was required by Sir Charles Cleveland.

You are no doubt aware of our public activities since we were released, and the opinions that we have had occasion to express before his Excellency, the Viceroy in India, and before the Rt. Hon. M. A. L. Fisher and the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister himself in this country. It was precisely to retain the freedom to express these views that we had added the saving clause. How this could be construed into a refusal to take the oath of loyalty is beyond me to explain, and I respectfully submit that, as Secretary of State for India, you owe it to us to publish the facts of the case.

"HAD NO DEALING WITH GERMANY."

On the 17th March, Col. Yates went one step further in this compaign of calumny, and in asking a question, contrived very craftily to insert the statement that I had been interned in India "for correspondence with the enemy during the war," and repeated it in a supplementary question as well. I am thankful to Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy who, with his very pointed enquiry, succeeded in eliciting from Mr. Fisher that it was true that I "had no dealing with Germany."

I will say nothing of the consistency of this answer with the answer given only a day previously to the supplementary question of Mr. Ormsby-Gore, but I must refer in some detail to the wicked and vile suggestion of Col. Yates, twice repeated, that I had corresponded with the King's enemies. He and his friends are not alone in the propagation of this malignant suggestion, For the report was sedulously fostered in India.

On the 9th September, 1917, we heard for the first time from the Hon. the Raja of Mahmuda bad of some letters of a treasonable character which the Government apparently said it had in its possession, and which purported to have been written by us. The Raja, who had come to visit us in consultation and by arrangement with the Government of India, was never theless so convinced that we should be released shortly along with Mrs. Besant and her two co-workers in spite of these imaginar t. ters of ours that he did not allude to them again after the first passing reference, and was thoroughly satisfied that they must be forgeries, even before we ourselves emphatically stated that, if they were not purely imaginary, they must have been fabricated.

TWO FORGED LETTERS.

Later on, however, further particulars came to our knowledge, and it seemed that there were two letters, which were clearly stated to have persuaded the Government of India at the last moment not to restore us to liberty. One of these was stated to be a letter written by me to His late Majesty the Ameer of Afghanistan in Persian, a language in which I have never yet attempted to compose. In this I was alleged to have asked the late Ameer to invade India. It was stated that this letter had actually been received by His late Majesty, and then sent to the Government by special messenger.

The other letter was supposed to have been written by my brother to our spiritual adviser and preceptor, Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib of Firangi Mahal, Lucknow, and was said to have come into the hands of the Government between the 5th and 13th September 1917, and to have been written about that time. This was alleged to have been the one that was the greatest hitch in the way of obtaining our release. It was supposed to be of a most treasonable character and, what was obviously most convenient to those who desired that sinister meanings should be read into the undertaking given by us to the emissary of the Head of the Criminal Intelligence Department, it was supposed to be a most lucid and full commentary on the text of that undertaking, obviously it was fabricated when the forged letter to the late Ameer had failed of its sinister purpose, and hopes had universally been created that we would be released along with Mrs. Besant. This consummation it was obviously designed to prevent, and from what we heard of it, it was a letter, the real author of which desired to leave nothing to chance. In short, it was just such a letter as bears on its very face the stamp of forgery, and the clumsiness of the forgerer was no more a compliment to our intelligence than his vileness was a compliment to our loyalty.

The moment that we came to know of such letters, we submitted to the Censor for his sanction a telegram addressed to the Honourable the Raja of Mahmudabad and two of the other Muslim members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, emphatically denying the authorship of such letters, and requesting the Government, through them, to show the letters said to be in its possession. The Censer forwarded this telegram to the Local Administration, which subsequently forwarded it, not to the addresses, but to the Government of India. As nothing was heard in reply to this request, I addressed a letter in October, 1917, to Sir James Du Boulay, the Member of the Government of India in charge of the Home Department, who was personally known to me. In this, I again denied categorically, on behalf of my brother as well as my own, the authorship of, and every other criminal connection with any such letters, and repeated the request that they might be shown to us. I also asked Sir James to consider whether we were, to his knowledge, the sort of persons who could have made the sinister mental reservations so strangely suspected in our undertaking, and I added that the indication of such reservation in such a manner would not have done credit to the meanest intelligence.

GOVERNMENT KEEP BACK LETTERS?

It is highly significant that, just as it was never stated by the Government of India that we were not released because we refused to give the required undertaking, or added a saving clause to it, very necessary from the point of view of a Mussalman, in our circumstances, though to-day the friends of our enemies are not ashamed to state it publicly, in precisely the same manner, the Government never stated that we were guilty of corresponding with the King's enemies, and in fact, clearly let it be understood not long after our disclaimers that it was itself inclined to regard these letters as fabrications, although these, too, have been brought out by the firends of our enemies, not to prejudice myself, but to prejudice the Delegation which I have been asked by my people to lead.

When, towards the end of 1918, we were about to receive the statement of charges which the Committee of Enquiry was to investigate, we were obviously bound to expect that these letters would find a very prominent place in that statement. But, to our great surprise, *not one word was said about so specific a charge although every vague and nebulous allegation found place therein.* We, however, asked the Committee of Enquiry why no cnarge had been framed with regard to these letters, and learned from them that the police had never suggested anything of the kind at all, and consequently the rumour that we had heard must have been wholly unfounded. But since we received our information from very reliable sources, such as the Honourable the Raja of Mahmudabad, we could not rest content with such a disclaimer, and urged on the Committee the bare justice of our request for a close scrutiny into the whole of this affair.

People who are capable of forging letters, or at least of suggesting that such letters had been written by us without being able to place any evidence before a Committee of their own choosing, which sat *in camera*, permitted no counsel to appear before it, and even withheld all evidence from those whose guilt or innocence it was investigating, do not certainly deserve to be let off so lightly, and still to be left in charge of highly responsible work, which involves the imprisonment and incarceration of thousands of patriotic Indians without charge or trial.

We do not know whether the Committee did anything of the kind we had so persistently urged; and yet, when I am here, engaged on a mission of transcendent importance to my co-religionists, and representing in the task both the great communities of India, I find that these very forgeries are being used by the friends of people apparently responsible for them in order, no so much to discredit myself, as to prejudice the mission of peace and reconciliation with which our Delegation have been charged.

THE WOKING MOSQUE SPEECH.

The last device of these people is to mis-

(Continued on next page.)

KANARA FORESTS.

STATEMENT OF GOVT. POLICY.

WHY POPULATION AND CULTIVATION HAVE DECREASED.

In the course of a Press Note it is stated:—

Persistent complaints have lately been received against the forest administration of Kanara. It is stated that the population of the district has decreased, that land is going out of cultivation, and that food production is consequently insufficient; that grazing areas are overgrown; inadequate, and barren; and these evils are the results of the unhealthiness of the districts (owing to the increase of reserved forest from 884 square miles in 1890 to 3,015 square miles in 1910), of the steady tightening of restrictive orders and the gradual stoppage of old time privileges, and of the ravages of pigs and other wild beasts; that everything wanted for agriculture used to be obtained free from the forests, while now the claims of agriculture are subordinated to those of forest.

Most of the complaints come from the coastal talukas and many of them imply claims which cannot be accepted. But as there mus inevitably be a certain amount of genuine dissatisfaction among those who find their former freedom of action curtailed by considerations they are unable to appreciate, it is desirable that a full statement of the position should be made.

It will be agreed that the interests of the country as a whole demand that its valuable forest estate should be maintained and developed even though forest conservancy connotes, as it does, the restriction of individual action. The forest policy of Government was laid down in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 14 of 1863, namely, "to reconcile the interests of the cultivating population with the measures necessary for the protection of the forest estate which has to be considered not merely from the stand point of purely local interests but also from the wider consideration of the importance of forests to the general community."

The application of this policy to Kanara has always presented a problem of great complexity. In no other district is agriculture so dependent on forests, in no other district do forests comprise so large a proportion of the total area. On the other hand, the forests of Kanara are by far the most valuable in the Presidency, and their preservation, development and exploitation have an importance which it is difficult to exaggerate; properly managed, they will yield a large and ever growing revenue to the lasting benefit of the people of this progressive province.

The complexity of the problem has given occasion for elaborate inquiries from time to time and in passing orders on the reports on these enquiries and on forest settlement reports, it has been the constant endeavour of Government to safegaurd the position of the agriculturist. An area of minor forest has been specially set apart for the exercise of privileges and for the lopping of unreserved trees for "soppu" or green leaf manure, while in all forests, reserved or otherwise, occupants of rice and garden lands are permitted to cut and clear undergrowth and brushwood within a belt of forest land adjoining their cultivation, which they may fence and use for cattle sheds, or may cultivate with the permission of the Collector.

PROVISIONS OF NEW ORDERS.

Recently Government directed a special investigation to be made into the conditions of cultivation with a view to testing the efficacy of existing remedies and concessions. As a result, orders have been passed which, it is hoped, will cover all reasonable demands. The main provisions under these orders are for—

(a) a free supply of bamboos for the construction of fencing round cultivation,

(b) the transfer of the control of "bettas" from the Forest Department to the Revenue Department,

(c) an extension of the area of minor forests.

(d) a reduction in the list of reserved trees in minor forests from 25 to 7.

An experienced officer will be appointed to give effect to the new orders where further local enquiry is necessary before they can be applied in detail.

It must be emphasised that the problems of Kanara admit of no universal remedy. The country may be divided into several distinct tracts with definite characteristics of climate, soil and cultivation. The requirements of the cultivators and the remedies that are to be applied vary with each tract. Before however entering into details, a few words are necessary on certain complaints of general application.

Population and cultivation in the forest tracts have both deceased; and this decrease has been a constant source of concern to Government who have always endeavoured in passing orders on forest settlements to give ample elbow room for cultivation. Dividing the district into the coastal talukas (Karwar, Kumta, Ankola, Honavar, Bhatkal Petha), and the inland (Sirsi, Yellapur, Haliyal, Siddapur, Mundgod and Supa Pethas), the census returns are as follows:—

Year	Coastal.	Inland.
1881	226,314	195,526
1891	246,548	199,[illegible]
1901	264,233	199,257
1911	263,559	196,0[illegible]

The decrease in population and cultivation is not the result of forest conservancy, to which indeed the loss of population is a distinct and well recognised disadvantage. Forests cannot be worked without a [illegible] population.

The forest country is notoriously healthy. But this is not due to [illegible] of the Forest Act which was [illegible] 1878. From 1871 to 1878 [illegible] births were 1,38[illegible] Between 1860 and [illegible] attacked the district [illegible] many towns and [illegible] Haliyal in 1864 [illegible] the trade of [illegible]

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

"By G. K. Khatre."

"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE,

BOMBAY—7.

The Renowned Panacea of the Hind Pharmacopœia

MAKARADHWAJA

Prepared with the purest ingredients, including gold.

7 doses Re. 1, 30 doses Rs. 3, 1 tola Rs. 16

(*Packing and Postage Free.*)

The Pre-eminent Physician of India, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S., writes:—

"I can assert that your preparations are made according to sastric principles and are pure."

"*Makaradhwaja*" *pamphlet sent free.*

Makaradhwaja Store.

256, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams: "SARNASIDUR," Calcutta.

(We do not prepare or sell any other medicine. Our sole attention and care is concentrated in preparing the purest MAKARADHWAJA.)

KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL

ENSURES

PLEASURE in BUYING

SATISFACTION in USING

AS

It is "very soothing," says **Pandit Prithinath.** "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to **Lokamanya Tilak.** "Refreshingly Cooling," says the **Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banorjia;** and last, but not the least, says the **"Poet-Laureate"** of Asia, **Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—**

"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA.

Price per large Bottle, 1 Rupee only

To be obtainable from Messrs

Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.

TIMES BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

KAVIRAJ B. C. SEN, L.M.S.,

216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.

Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,

Wines Stores Provision and

General Merchants,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Branch at Cumballa Hill.

Beaver Brand Dutch Light

the best on the Market.

t & Co.

hampagne.

ALI BROTHERS AND KHILAFAT.

(Continued from previous page.)

represent what I said at a meeting held in the grounds of the Woking Mosque, where I addressed an English, though mainly Muslim, audience. I have to express my gratefulness to Mr. Fisher for refusing to take any action of the kind that seems to have been suggested by Sir Charles Oman in his question asked on the 31st March, with regard to this very poorly and inaccurately reported speech. I have since then made several other speeches, one of which has been reported at much greater length and a reference to that, if at all considered necessary after my very full interview with the Prime Minister and Mr. Fisher, both of whom acknowledged our great moderation, would satisfy you that we have not come here to indulge in any kind of threats at all. For your information, I enclose copy of a letter of mine that appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" in their issues of 23rd March, with regard to the misleading and inaccurate reports of my Woking speech which appeared in these newspapers on the previous day.

In conclusion, I beg to repeat that I have no desire to bring up the question of the injustice done to my brother and myself. But, if that injustice is to be used, not as an argument for redress, but as a reason for doing further injustice to my co-religionists and my fellow countrymen, then clearly it is my dust to bring up the matter for your earnest consideration and it is in the discharge of that duty that I have ventured to address his lengthy communiction to you.

If, we have been guilty of treason, we should be tried in a Court of Law, and if found guilty, punished like criminals. But, if that is not the case, then the least that we expect from a Minister of the Crown responsible to Parliament and through it to the Empire at large, is a redress of our grievances, and a protection that we are entitled to receive against cowardly calumniators.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sd.) MOHAMED ALI.

The Right Honourable Edwin S. Montagu, M.P.
Secretary of State for India,
India Office,
Whitehall.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

Wednesday, 10th March, 1920.

ISLAMIC DELEGATION.

Lieut.-Col. James asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Caliphate or Islamic delegation at present visiting this country is led by a certain Mohamed Ali; whether this Mahomed Ali is the same individual who, on account of his revolutionary tendencies and his intimate association with the Committee of Union and Progress, was interned on his own responsibility by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur and who was subsequently interned by the Indian Government, together with his brother Shaukat Ali, who had earned a similar reputation at the university of Alighur, whether the inclusion of a man of such revolutionary tendencies on the Islamic delegation is approved by the Government of India; and whether he will consider the possible prejudice to the cause of the millions of loyal Islamic subjects of the Crown of the inclusion of an avowed revolutionary on a mission of this kind?

Mr. Fisher:—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, the leader of the delegation is the same individual who was interned by the Government of India. With regard to the third and fourth parts of the question, the Government of India had no hand in the selection of the personnel of the delegation. I can accept no responsibility on this point.

Lieut.-Colonel James: Is it not a fact that members of the delegation have been officially received by representatives of the Indian Government in this country; does not such reception constitute an act of approval of the constitution of the delegation; and is it a fact that the Government of India, quite properly, had no hand in the selection of the personnel of the delegation?

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. and gallant Member should hand in his question at the Table.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is the right Hon. Gentleman aware that a visit of a committee of this kind is of the utmos advantage to the relations between ourselves and the Mahomedans in India; and is he also aware that it can only be of advantage to this Empire for men like Mohamed Ali to come here?

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. and gallant Gentleman must follow the example of the Hon. and gallant Member and hand in his question.

TUESDAY, 16th March, 1920.

CALIPHATE DELEGATION.

Lieut.-Colonel James asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Members of the Caliphate or Islamic delegation now visiting this country have been officially received by representatives of the Indian Government in England; whether such a reception constitutes an act of official approval of the constitution of this delegation; and whether the Government of India would have been acting within its powers had it pointed out to the heads of the Mahomedan faith in India and in this country the sinister results liable to accrue from the inclusion of a revolutionary as the leader of this delegation, whereby his political activities are given a religious cloak?

Mr. Fisher; The answer to the first part is in the affirmative; to the second, in the negative. With regard to the third part, it is, of course, within the power of the Government of India to point out anything they please.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: Is it not a fact that the head of this deputation was interned during the war for pro-German activities in India, and afterwards offered release from internment if he would take the oath of loyalty to the King-Emperor, which he refused to do?

Mr. Fisher: I believe that is, roughly speaking, a fact.

Wednesday, 17th March, 1920.

MOHAMED ALI.

Colonel Yate, asked whether Mohamed Ali, who is reported to have been interned in India for correspondence with the enemy during the war, has arrived in England, and, if so, has he been received at the India Office?

Mr. Fisher: As I informed the Hon. and gallant Member for Brockley on the 10th March, Mohamed Ali has arrived in England as a member of the India Khilafat Deputation. The Deputation has been received by myself on behalf of the Secretary of State for India.

Colonel Yate: Was it not the case in 1913 that Lord Grey, when Secretary of State, refused to receive this same man, and may I ask the right Hon. Gentleman why he did not adopt the same procedure?

Mr. Fisher: Mohamed Ali had been already received by the Viceroy of India and in those circumstances I thought it right to receive him here.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is he not going to be received by the Prime Minister to-morrow,

Mr. Fisher: Yes.

Sir J. D. Rees: Is he not covered by the Amnesty, like almost every one who has offended?

Colonel Yate: Will the right Hon. Gentleman represent to he Prime Minister that this man, who has been interned for communicating with the enemy, is not a man who should be received?

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: Is it not a fact that there is no truth at all in the statement that he communicated with the enemy, and is he not an ordinary agitor, who has had no dealings with Germany at all? Is that not true?

Mr. Fisher: I think it is true that Mohamed Ali had no dealings with Germany.

Colonel Yate: Will the right Hon. Gentleman answer my question—whether he will represent to the Prime Minister the precedents and the conduct of this man, and that he is not a right man to be received?

Mr. Fisher: I think the Prime Minister is perfectly well aware of the career of Mahomed Ali.

Wednesday, 24th March, 1920.

MOHAMED ALI.

Colonel Yate asked whether Mohamed Ali, woo has arrived in England as a member of the Indian Khilafat Deputation, is the same Mohamed Ali mentioned in paragraph 164 of the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate revolutionary conspiracies in India as concerned in the project hatched in India with the object of destroying British rule by means of an attack on the North-West Frontier supplemented by a Mahomedan rising in India itself; whether it was for this reason that he was interned; and, if not, for participation in what conspiracy was he interned?

Mr. Fisher: The individual mentioned in paragraph 164 of the Report cited in the question is not the Mahomed Ali who is now in England as a member of the Khilafat Deputation. The latter was interned during the war for conduct tending to promote the interests of His Majesty's enemies.

Wednesday, 31st March, 1920.

MR. MOHAMED ALI. (Speech at Woking.)

Sir Charles Oman asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been drawn to a speech delivered at Woking on 21st March, by Mr. Mohamed Ali, leader of the Indian Khilafat Delegation, in which the speaker declared that if England fought that Turks, on the question of the temporal powers of the Khalif then the Indian Moslems must fight on the side of the Turks, and that they did not want it, but they must fight for their religion; and whether he intends to take any action with regard to such speeches?

Mr. Fisher: I do not propose to take any action.

"AMERICA HAS LEFT US."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CRITICISM.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says that through the courtesy of the Paris correspondent of the "Sun and New York Herald" he is able to send the text of a brief but significant interview Mr. Lloyd George had with the special correspondent of that journal at Spa. The correspondent says:

I met Mr. Lloyd George in the garden of his hotel this morning, and upon telling him that I thought the American people would think the Allies were giving way considerably before the Germans, the Prime Minister became very very much aroused. Turning quickly, he said:

"Perhaps they will talk that way in America, but I want you to tell your people this for me. If the Americans were with us things might be entirely different. But they have left us. They are out of it. They are not giving us any help at all now to solve the problems. If they were they would have some right to talk."

With this criticism of America's non-participation, the Prime Minister abruptly terminated his interview.

RANGOON GROUNDNUT CROP.

PROSPECT FAIRLY SATISFACTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 25.

The second forecast of the groundnut crop shows the estimated area at 769,649 acres compared with 239,061 acres last year, when the estimated area was considerably lower than the area actually cropped. Prospects appear to be fairly satisfactory, deficient early rain having been followed by useful showers.

HOW STRIKE IS BEING BROKEN.

REVELATIONS AT DELHI CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

The last sitting of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference was held, today. The attendance was as large as on the opening day. The proceedings began with the loyalty resolution. The formation of a Union styled All-India (including Burma) Post Office and R. M. S. Union was announced. As many as 25 resolutions were passed unanimously, the greater part being devoted to grievances and rest dealing with Bombay strikers with whom the Conference expressed sympathy and requested Government to arrive at an early settlement. They complained of the personnel of the Committee of Postal Enquiry and deplored the delay in publication of its report and demanded that the proceedings of the said committee be published in extenso. Protest was also made against the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Clarke recently at Bombay.

In moving this resolution, Mr. Santanam, President, Postal Association Punjab, mentioned that 18 postmen were taken from the Punjab to Bombay on Rs. 50 a month besides free rations and residence to break the strike now prevailing there.

Mr. Sinha, Editor, "Postal Union Bulletin," Lucknow, stated that a number of postmen had also been taken from Muttra to Bombay and those who refused were dismissed. The Vice-Chairman of the Union there had been transferred and secretary expected orders of transfer shortly.

At this stage some dismissed postmen from Muttra stepped in and asked for advice of the Conference. Their case was referred to the Provisional Committee of the Union for necessary action.

The Conference held that the new scale of pay for postmen, mail guards, and menials were entirely inadequate and that old scale of pay may be disbursed to postmen, etc., who desired to have it and new rates be not forced on them.

The Conference thanked Messrs. Khaparde and Patel for moving resolutions in the Imperial Council to bring about an enquiry by a Committee, also all other hon. members who supported them.

The Conference went on to deal with the revised scale of pay of clerks and expressed that the rates announced are inadequate and in some respects put persons concerned in a worse position.

MINIMUM DEMANDS.

Minimum demands were formulated which were Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 by Rs. 5 yearly increment, Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 by Rs. 10 yearly increase and Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 by Rs. 20 yearly increase with retrospective effect from December, 1919.

The President, in bringing the session to a close, thanked the members present for all helping him to carry on the proceedings successfully. He remarked that the grievances were really great and too numerous to be included and adequately dealt with in one session. They had endeavoured and that rightly to concentrate on the most obvious ones and it was to be hoped that Government would see their way to remove them. The Post Office was really the main artery of all administration and all commerce. The well-being of society entirely depended upon the maintenance of free circulation of news and of communication of private messages.

The Telegraph Office merely carried messages whereas the post office carried the particular articles delivered to them and in addition performed various useful and necessary functions like insurance and banking. Between the two the post office was more important and necessary and ought to be looked after more carefully than any other department. Lastly he advised the Conference to send delegates to the forthcoming Congress of Trades Unions to be held in Bombay and take part in the larger life afforded by that conference, which would be able to elect representatives to the Geneva Conference.

In the beginning of the Conference, a large number of telegrams of sympathy were read.

Before the Conference dissolved, Mr. Santanam, on behalf of the Punjab invited the Conference for the next year.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Postal authorities are asking the public to co-operate with them but did the postal officials co-operate with the public? Here I am trying my best to get my letters and correspondence from Kalbadevi Post Office for the last 5 days but they are not delivered to me yet. I could not get them on Monday last because the strike was declared. On Tuesday, when my brother called at the Kalbadevi office for my correspondence he was informed that it would be delivered by the Delivery Centres which would be opened in the course of the day On Wednesday at about 10 a.m. he called at the Princess Street Police Station Delivery Centre but he was not attended to. He was told to wait but he could not wait indefinitely as he had to attend his office. At about 4-8 p.m. the same day, when I called at the Centre for my correspondence I was informed that the Centre was closed for the day though a notice in the papers directed the public to call at the established Centres between 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. When I had proceeded a few paces I saw two postal officials who were at the Centre drive away merrily in a victoria. On Thursday at about 9-30 a.m. my brother called at the Centre. He was not allowed admission to the delivery clerk nor did any-body attend to him. He called again at 10-15 p.m. He was then told that the correspondence was sent to the Kalbadevi office and that he should apply for it there. But we cannot be dancing attendance on the Postal officials all day long because we have our regular duties to attend to.

Thus from Monday last till this day (5 days) I am unable to get my correspondence and daily journals and letters come to my address. To judge from my own case and failure to get my correspondence one can imagine how hundreds of others specially the more ignorant and those whose hours of work prevent them from calling at the Centres within the specified time must be similarly inconvenienced. Something ought to be done soon to improve this state of things, in the interest of the public. I only hope the Post office will not send out my correspondence for delivery by anyone who *may volunteer* to deliver it to me. I had a sad experience of this method of delivery during the strike of 1917.—Yours, etc.

J. D'SOUZA.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

KANARA FORESTS.

(Continued from page 9.)

ceased, virulent small-pox raged from 1872 to 1874 and famine and cholera in 1876-77. A violent and fatal fever occurred in 1878.

For the reasons above, this dense and very unhealthy forest area cannot be expected to be favourable to cultivation. The requirements are clearance of forest round village sites; preservation of a clear belt free from forest round all cultivation; free provision of bamboos for fencing to keep out pig; clearing of overgrown grazing grounds. Firing of a belt will be allowed to the west of the Kadra-Londa Road where the people are accustomed to kumri. The Forest Department is assisting in clearing away the forest round some of the village sites. But the Forest Department cannot do much for want of labour. In the main, the matter must be left to the people, and Government can often do little more than see that there are no unnecessary regulations likely to hamper the action of the people. It must be remembered that when forest is cleared there is the certainty that the fast spreading and troublesome shrub known as lantana will quickly cover the cleared ground and render it's last state worse than it's first. The lantana question is under the separate consideration of Government. In this tract the agricultural and household requirements of the scanty population are easily met out of the annual coupes of the forest areas, that is to say, those comprtments which fall due for cutting. It will be noted that this is essentially a forest area. At the same time, Government here as elsewhere do not fail to recognise that the maintenance of a local population is necessary if the forests are to be properly worked.

QUESTION OF FUEL.

The question of fuel requires consideration. It is the demand of the coastal tract for cheap or free fuel—cheap for household use and free for sugarcne furnaces—that inspires most of the present complaints. Actual cultivators in forest villages may remove fallen dead wood for domestic purposes from most of the forest areas, and they have some other privileges. But there is no reason why townspeople should be allowed to take wood from the forests. Such a privilege means much destruction, for it is impossible to prevent the wrongful manufacture of dead wood out of living trees. To meet the public demand, fuel depots have been established where fuel collected by the Forest Department is sold at a low price, ofen below the actual cost of collection. The permit system still exists where depots have not been established. In the interests of the forest estate and the country at large—indeed in the permanent interests of the local inhabitants also—it is impossible for Government to accede to any general extension of the permit system. Regarding sugarcane furnaces, the present rule is that cultivors can take fuel from the forests on payment of 2½ annas per guntha of their sugarcane plantation; and if they use the economical Poona furnace, the charge is reduced to 1 anna per guntha. They are also allowed wood from the forests on permit, for which light fees are fixed. It is not proposed to stop this permit system unless and until a depot sale system on terms convenient to the cultivators can be introduced. Experiments in this direction are being conducted. Government do not think that any additional concessions would be jusified or are necessary.

GOVERNMENT'S PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

To recapitulate, there has been a decline in population in the inland districts which Government regret but cannot prevent. It is not due to forest conservancy but to natural causes and natural tendencies. The Forest Department indeed is specially concerned in maintaining the population of forest tracts, for development and exploitation are gravely hampered by the want of forest labour. The public health is never good in forest districts, and it is not good in Kanara. But there is no evidence that it is worse now than before the Forest Act. Sanitary improvements are encouraged and helped by Government. The most useful measure is the constitution of cleared belts of land round villages and round fields. The difficulty of clearing such belts and keeping them cleared is great, and Government must chiefly rely on the co-operation of the people themselves. Various steps for the improvement and increase of grazing grounds are being taken. Against pig, Government are doing all that is possible; elephants they will attempt to expel from the district. Care is being taken not to reduce forest privileges for fuel and leaves except where other methods of obtaining these materials are provided or where disproportionate damage is done to the forest estate. Government have now approved of the free gift of bamboos for fencing purposes; the reduction of the number of reserved trees from twenty-five to seven; the handing over of 20,000 acres of forest for conversion into minor forest and provision of grazing grounds and "hadis"; and the transfer of "betta" lands to the Revenue Department. Lastly, to give effect to these orders and to work out details, an experienced Settlement Officer will shortly be appointed.

INDULGENCE PASSAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Owing to the large number of applications that have already been received for indulgence passages next trooping season and to the very limited accommodation that will probably be available, officers and others should not coun on indulgence passages being allotted and they are advised to make private arrangements for passages when possible. Divisional and Brigade Headquarters should not forward to the Embarkation Commandant applications from officers above the ranks of Captain unless circumstances are exceptional.

ASTHMOL

If you are suffering from ASTHMA—Consult us at once.

We have a Specific for it which will cure you soon. The result of 20 years' experience of the INDIAN CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS of Bengal.

Stockists:—

PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.

HORNBY ROAD.

Agents:—

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES,

9, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To purchasers of Machinery

We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plants,

Apply for our new Catalogue.

Engineer & Company,

PYDHOWNI, BOMBAY.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman Srteet, Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

BE UP-TO-DATE

OBTAIN

12

— ADVANTAGES —

by using the newly Patented

SCHUKIR

LETTER FILES

They open like a book!

A POST CARD

Will bring our Representative at your office with samples.

Sole Agents:—

NARANDAS V. DOSSA

14, Hammam, Street,

BOMBAY.

'Phone No. 3739.

TRUSSES

BOMBAY SURGICAL Co.,

Are the Pioneers in

Making Light Pattern

TRUSSES

Always use their Trusses

Bombay Surgica Co.,

opp. West-End Cinema.

New Charni Road, BOMBAY.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

THE DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, positively eradicates dandruff, prevents Hair from falling, is the most ... of all Hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. ... crystal. Contains no dye, oil, or grease. Delightfully Clear a... ...ing, refreshing, and invigorating to the scalp.

THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER WITH 30 YEARS' REPUTATION.

WHY NOT START YOUR FINE HEAD OF HAIR TO-DAY?

BUY YOUR BOTTLE OF "KOKO" and so begin a new Lease of Hair Comfort. Apply "KOKO" according to the simple directions given, and you will be astonished at the effect of a few days' treatment. We make no extravagant or foolish claims for "KOKO," but can prove that it has done all we claim for it.

Prices 1/3, 2/6, and 4/6 per Bottle.
(IN ENGLAND) Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Customers are warned to see that they purchase "KOKO" wrapped in dun-coloured cartons as this make is specially manufactured for use in hot climates.

KOKO-MARICOPAS COMPANY LTD.,
16, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON, E.C.

For Washing the Hair, try a sample packet of the delicious "KOKO" Shampoo Powder, obtainable of all Chemists.

KOKO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calender Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks blots. Order to-day V.P. on 7 days approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY, (19) Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES
much ill-health and enervation is caused by the excessive heat.

Lassitude, Insomnia, Malaria, Neuritis, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, etc., are among the resulting diseases, and in such cases a course of VITAFER is strongly recommended by leading physicians.

Vitafer

The Greatest of all Tonic Foods

Was awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the International Congress of Medicine, 1913, for its excellence as a Tonic Food.

VITAFER provides in abundance what Nature requires for the nutrition of tired nerves and worn-out tissues, for the replacement of lost weight and for recovering the buoyant spirits of health.

N.B. The moderate price places it within the reach of all classes.

Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles of 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz.
Sole Manufacturers: SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, Ltd., Birmingham.

BRITISH and BEST

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors

For Acute Indigestion,

dyspepsia, etc., and whenever the digestion of ordinary food is difficult, take Benger's Food. It soothes the distressed stomach and gives freedom from pain. Though "light as snowflakes"—it is fully nutritive, and quickly restores strength.

BENGER'S Food

is never insipid.—Adults, both men and women, always enjoy its delicate biscuit flavour.

From a B.A., M.D., &c. (Dublin).
"I have a very high opinion of your Food, and have recommended its use very considerably."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., — Otter Works, — MANCHESTER, England.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, Pitt Street.

GENTLE PRESS ACT !

"SIYASAT" SECURITY FORFEITED.

The Manager, "Siyasat," writes to the "Tribune":—The security of the Union Daily "Siyasat," Lahore, was forfeited on Sunday the 19th instant. On 20th, a fresh declaration was filed and the Magistrate Demanded Rs. 2,000 as securi y. The order was made at 4 p.m., and there was no time to deposit the amount demanded. As the Muharram holidays commence from to-day (the 21st instant) and the court will open on the 27th instant, i.e., next Monday, the security will be deposited and the paper will appear that very day at its usual hour.

ORDER OF FORFEITURE.

Declaration of forfeiture of security under section, 4 (1) of the Indian Press Act 1910:—

Whereas it appears to the Local Government of the Punjab that the printing press own as the Guzar Mahomedi Press, Lahore, in respect of which security to the amount of five hundred has been deposited in accordance with the provision of section 3 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 by Sheikh Gulzar Mahomed with the District Magistrate of Lahore has been used for printing issues of the newspaper called the "Siyasat," Lahore, bearing the dates 12th April 1920, 20th May 1920, 6th June 1920, 8th June 1220, 4 August 1920 and 6th August 1920.

And whereas the said newspaper contains articles entitled as below on the undermentioned dates namely, on the 12th April 1920 on article entitled "Native States and the Khilafat," on the 28th May 1920 an article entitled. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Caliphate question; on the 6th June 1920 an article entitled "Oppression in Hydrabad;" on the 8th June 1920 an article entitled "Opression in Hyderabad; on the 4th August 1920, an article entitled. "Religious and Government Titles Compared;" on the 6th August an article commenting on the issue of a firman by His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

And whereas in the opinion of the Local Government of the Punjab the said articles are likely or may have a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection towards his Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad:

Now therefore this notice is hereby given to the said Shaikh Gulzar Mohammad that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab declares the security of five hundred rupees deposited in respect of the above mentioned Gulzar Mahomed Press and all copies of the issues of the paper bearing daed the 12th April 1920 the 28th May 1920, the 6th June, 1920, the 8th June, 1920, the 4th August 1920 and the 6th August 1920 wherever found to be forfeited to His Majesys Government.

CEYLON REFORM SCHEME

FEASIBILITY OF NON-CO-OPERATION TO BE DISCUSSED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
COLOMBO, Sept. 25.

The Reform scheme and rules have created feelings of disappointment in the Island. "It is an insult" asserts Sir Ponnambalam Arunachlam ex-President of the Congress. "No self-respecting man, European or Ceylonese, can accept the measure," declared Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasagara another leader who proceeds, "those who doubted about the feasibility of Non-Co-operation now feel it a paramount necessity."

The "Daily News" urges the adoption of a policy striking enough to arrest the attention of the authorities in England and it is understood Special Congress will be called upon to consider the feasibility of Non-Co-operation.

The "Times" states it is rumoured forces are already at work in regard to the Ceylon Legislative Council and the plan of action has already been formulated to prevent members being returned to the Council by election.

SITUATION GETTING SERIOUS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
COLOMBO, Sept. 27.

Things are getting pretty serious here. There is no doubt that Ceylon will offer a determined opposition to the Reform scheme. Men like Sir P. Arunachalum are exhorting the country not to touch the unclean thing. Boycott of council is being openly urged even by men known for moderation. An informal meeting of a few leaders of the Congress was held on Friday evening, when the situation created by the order in council was considered. It became clear, says the "Morning Leader," that the country would demand and support the resolutions (1) pledging Congress to Non-cooperation with the offensive reforms; (2) expressing want of confidence in Governor Manning and desiring appointment of a Governor with Parliamentary experience; (3) condemning the Colonial Office administration as detrimental to the welfare and progress of people and (4) directing establishment of an organization for propaganda work in Ceylon and England.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

VICTORIA ROAD NUISANCE.

The Secretary of the above Corps has received the following letter from the Assistant Health Officer E. Ward:—

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated 20th August, 1920, I have to inform you that action was taken against the owners of empty casks etc., at Victoria Road (vaccant land) and they were convicted and fined Rs. 30 and Rs. 15 respectively on 3rd September 1920; and further action is being taken in the matter. Action is also taken for the removal of sheds, and it is expected they will be removed after the monsoon. As regards the passage off Sankli Street, Engineering Department has taken action. . . . . .

The Secretary write to us that the members will be too glad to attend the nuisance only (concerning sanitation) in the chawls of the poor and requests the public to inform him about the same

TRAFFIC PROBLEM SOLVED.

Traffic conditions are growing serious nowadays in the large cities in the East owing to the large number of commercial trucks and passenger cars on the roads.

Business foresight demands a truck that can be operated with low cost and carry big loads through this congestion with speed, ease and safety.

The "D" type 3-ton 36-40 H. P. Leyland truck easily meets these conditions.

It has the following advantages—
An excellent turning radius—quick pick-up—positive brake action on all four wheels—equalization of power and load on four wheels, reducing stress on any one part—perfect track—and the very best grade material.

The results: quicker deliveries—less wear and tear on the parts—longer truck life and lower operating costs.

Consider all these points carefully and you will come to the conclusion that the "Leyland" is the only truck for your business requirements.

COME AND TALK IT OVER WITH—

A. HYLAND, LTD.
BOMBAY AND NAGPUR.

REGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

The First Line of Defence against Ill-Health.

They have been a burst of light on many a darkened life.

Only about one man or woman in a hundred is perfectly healthy. The other 99 have some digestive trouble, and perhaps more than 50 per cent. of these could trace their trouble to that prevalent evil—constipation. It's a simple thing of itself, but like many simple things, it may grow and become complicated. Constipation is the root of nine-tenths of the sickness of men, and a large proportion of the sickness of women. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. To maintain a healthy system the bowels should operate at least once every 24 hours. This is one of Nature's wise provisions which is too often ignored, and the result is untold suffering. Women and children are the greatest offenders, but why such should be the case is a problem to be solved. **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills** are a Remedy which, taken at the first indication, assist Nature to restore the system to health and strength, and avert the development of disease. Every ailment is the effort of Nature to get rid of some impurity in the system, and the object of medical treatment is to assist Nature in doing so. **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills** do this surely and thoroughly. To overcome constipation take one to four Pills regularly until the Bowels move daily, and are restored to healthy action.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or paste-board boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R1.00 per bottle or six bottles for R5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by the W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London. Sole Proprietors.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

6895J

A High-Class Guaranteed
LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two girls' and two boys' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of Lever's our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, so we will be satisfied that you [illegible]

Dept. L [illegible] Road, London, E.C.

PILES OINTMENT

SPECIFIC AND INFALLIABLE REMEDY
for All sorts of Piles
Dr. N. K. DAS of Chandab
Specialist in all sorts of sores and ulcers
PRICE PER PHIAL RS. 2, PACKING AND POST
352, B Upper Chitpur Road

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

ONE person—NOT two

A study in expression

THESE pictures strikingly demonstrate the fact that not only do glasses not detract from but often decidedly improve the appearance. It is largely a matter of a wisely chosen pattern—plus fitting with judgment.

Service of this character is always available at any establishment of

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Branches in the East:
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20)	Rs. 49,99,400
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

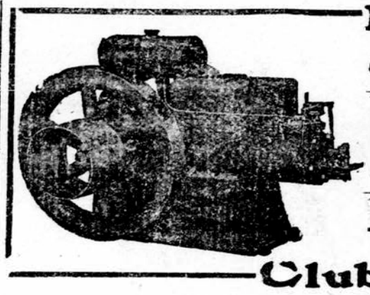
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.



Large Stock

of Tools, Pumps, Elec. Lighting Sets

MACHINERY

Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills, etc.

50, Churchgate Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

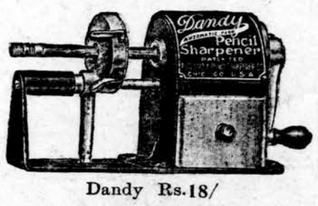
Clubwalla & Co.,

Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on application.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Near Cinema
Girgaum, BOMBAY

A PENCIL SHARPENER IS AN ESSENTIAL IN EVERY OFFICE, SCHOOL AND HOME.

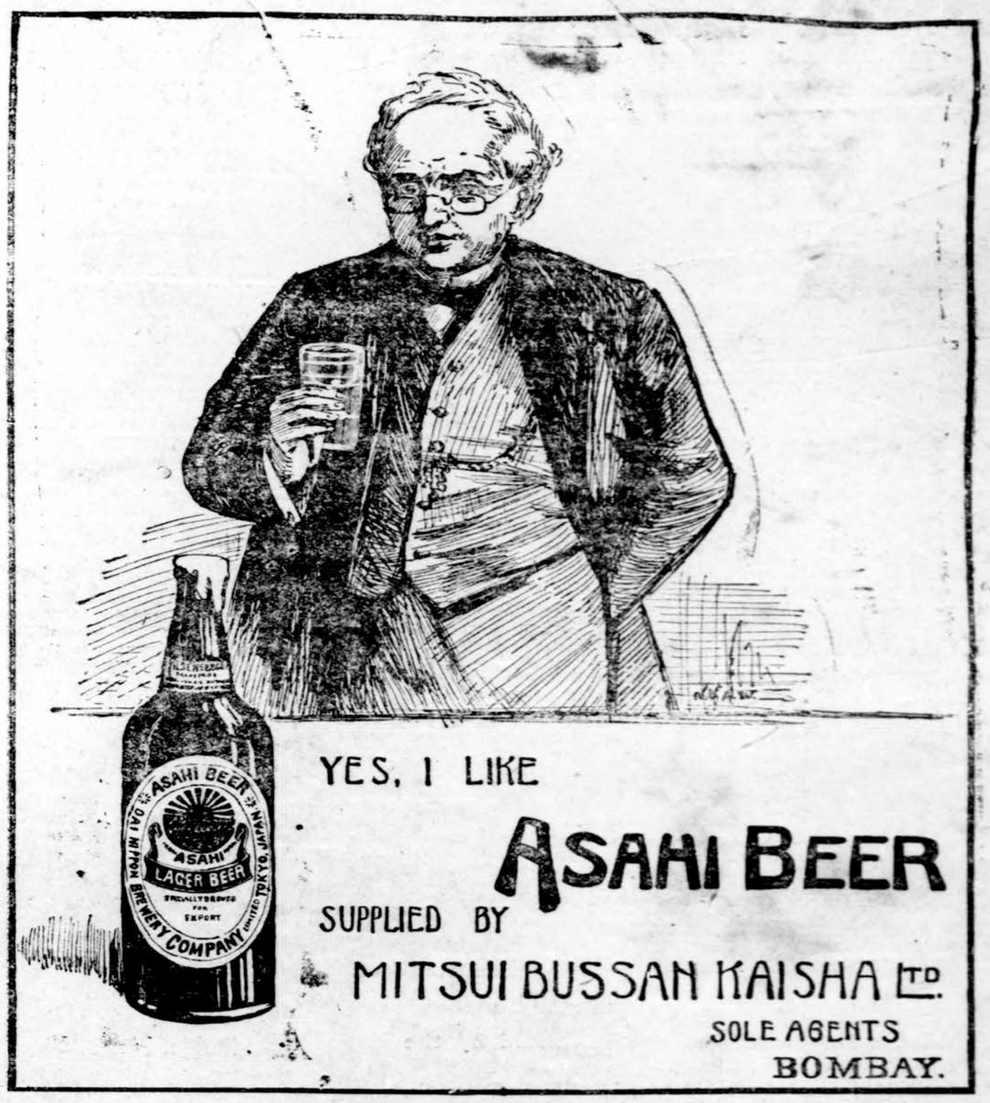
Junior—Rs. 10/8/-



Dandy Rs.18/

THAKAR AND OPADEY,

7, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort BOMBAY, P. O. Box. 472



YES, I LIKE

ASAHI BEER

SUPPLIED BY

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS

BOMBAY.

Kashmiri Shawls, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina; Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants

LAHORE.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDINGS

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application

WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER

THE KING OF TONICS

FOR

MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 100 for a week's trial Re. 1 for a pill.

NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healter Pills Rs. 5.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 2.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 8 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.

Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Re. 1.

ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING WATER:—Rs. 10 per lb.

DUBAL PHARMACY

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced!

FANCY FITTINGS

and Sanitary Ware of every discription. We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competetive rates. Estimates Free.

50 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

WEST END WATCHES

"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME

WEST END WATCH CO.

on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.

A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful to the nerves, aid digestion in their correct.

Per bst. of 40 Pearls. Charges.

Drug & Co., BOMBAY.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NER-VIGOR

of the finest glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon London.

Vilcassim Bros.

Jewellers and Gem Merchants

Taj Mahal Hotel, BOMBAY

Have a large and choice selection of ornaments Bracelets, Rings, Necklets, etc., also Precious Stones which can be set to any design in gold or platinum.

Prices are strictly moderate and inspection invited.

The India Provident Co., Ld.

Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

An Appreciation.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the "Intimation, which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business."

RASIK LAL BANERJEE, 118-2 Tollygunge Road, CALCUTTA.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.